

ON EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS.  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
12 per annum. Postage to any  
part of the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

ON SALE.  
THE  
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE  
FOR 1910.  
Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... ... ... 6.00  
Agents in all the Foreign  
Settlements throughout the Far  
East.

No. 16,332. 號二十三百三十六萬一第一日三金月七年二統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1910. 大英題 第七卷月八年十一百九十一英港華 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

NEW  
PIANOS  
ON HIRE

AT  
\$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR  
ATTENTION INCLUSIVE

S. MOUTRIE &  
CO. LIMITED.

[34-1]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,  
HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

ALEXANDER MCLEOD, Esq., Chairman.  
C. STEPHENSON, Esq.  
LEE YUNG SU, Esq.  
J. H. McMICHAEL, Esq.  
C. R. BURKILL, Esq.  
J. A. WATTIE, Esq., Managing Director.  
A. J. HUGHES, Esq., Secretary.  
S. B. HILL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered  
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life  
Assurance Companies' Acts, England.  
Insurance in Force ... \$37,655,885.00  
Assets ... \$415,250.00  
Income for Year ... \$565,559.00  
Total Security to Policyholders \$216,813.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Chan-  
District Manager.  
B. W. TAPE, Esq.,  
District Secretary.  
Alexander Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.  
Advisory Board, Hongkong.  
SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.  
T. F. HOUGH, Esq.  
C. J. LAFRENTZ, Esq.

[1472]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net  
In Bags 250 lbs. net  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [4728]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.  
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 1 hour.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra Cars at 5.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS at 5.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, De  
Vosse Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(TELEPHONE 97).

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 29TH.

BARGAIN SALE  
IN  
LADIES' DEPARTMENT

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT  
OFF USUAL PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [123]

**MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD  
AND ENGINE WORKS.**

AI, A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Contraflow Condenser, Stone's Manganese Bronze,  
and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc., etc.

AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

Length on Keel-Blocks. Breadth at Entrance on Bottom. Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.  
3 Dry Docks [No. 1 ... 510 ft. 77 ft. 26 ft.  
[No. 2 ... 350 ft. 53 ft. 24 ft.  
[No. 3 ... 714 ft. 88 ft. 34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always ready at short notice.

AT KOBE:—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

Floating Docks.  
No. 1. 7,000 Tons. No. 2. 12,000 Tons.  
Max. Length of Ship taken in 460 Feet. 580 Feet.  
" Breadth " 56 " 66 "  
" Draft " 22 " 25 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Sheerlegs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight. [689]

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

  
**COURVOISIER**  
JARNAC COGNAC  
Maison Fondée 1828.  
DISTILLERS OF FINE LIQUEUR BRANDIES  
SUPPLIED TO THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS THROUGHOUT  
THE WORLD.  
Sole Agents—Caldbeck Macgregor & Co.

**PEARSON'S HYCOL**  
CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.  
Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer. Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive. One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.  
PRICES:  
\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

**Pearson's Saponified CRESOL**

PRICES:  
Co-Efficient 10; \$1.95 per 1 gallon Drum.  
5; \$1.75 per 1 gallon Drum.

Other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strengths of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and that compare the results with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,  
SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN  
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited. [41135]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

TRADE MARK

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
OF  
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

LONDON ADDRESS:  
34, NEW LONDON STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

BRANDY ★★★★

" ★★★

" ★

" IMPERIAL WHISKY"

(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY  
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.)

WHISKY, PALL MALL

WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S

OLD HIGHLAND

WHISKY, D.O. WHITE LABEL

WHISKY, C.P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL

BLEND"

PORT WINE, INVALIDS

PORT WINE, DOURO

SHERRY, LA TORRE

SHERRY, AMOROSO.

PRICES

ON

APPLICATION.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

[451]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [910]

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY. [

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## CHAMPAGNE

DE ST. MARCEAUX & CO.,  
REIMS.

VINTAGES  
1900 & 1904.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.  
PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS.  
PRICE - - - \$57.00  
PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS.  
PRICE - - - \$59.00

THE MOST POPULAR WINE IN  
ENGLAND AND EUROPE.CREME  
D'EPERNAY

A CHAMPAGNE OF FINE QUALITY.  
PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS.  
PRICE - - - \$33.00  
PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS.  
PRICE - - - \$35.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Only communications relating to the news  
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and  
addresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of  
good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that  
have already appeared in other papers will be  
used.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS  
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of  
publication. After that hour the supply is  
limited. Only supply for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS.  
Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lester.  
P. O. Box, 64. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEGU ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 27TH, 1910.

THOUGH Hongkong's trade associations with Manchurian ports are not extensive, they are at the same time sufficiently considerable to justify an interest in the remarkable development of the Three Eastern Provinces which has followed the inauguration of railways. Hongkong, indeed, before the Japanese so strongly became entrenched in Manchuria, occupied first place on the list of foreign countries trading with this territory. Though the position has been changed, the trade has not shown any falling off, but rather a substantial increase. The feature which, as pointed out before in this column, possessed most interest for Hongkong and British traders is that Newchwang is being overshadowed by Dairen. Here the Japanese are making a bold bid to capture the Manchurian trade, and, aided by the natural advantages enjoyed by the port, they have made it the principal outlet for the produce of South Manchuria. Mr. VICE-CONSUL PATON in his report declares that with the development of Manchuria the port of Dairen is bound to expand in proportion, but he also points out that its rate of growth will be seriously retarded so long as it remains as at present little more than a landing stage for goods and liable to have its position as the main outlet for a large part of Manchuria contested by the discovery of a port.

with better shipping facilities, though he indicates that future progress lies in the way of industries being established. Whether Dairen remains the principal port, or another is found, the effect will still be the same so far as Newchwang is concerned. Its trade position will be assailed by the Japanese, and whether it holds its own or not depends largely upon the increased facilities it offers to the large measure of business which it at present retains. Should its downfall be accomplished, the result will be to bring British interests into closer and severer competition than at present with the Japanese, who by reason of the geographical proximity of their country, as well as by their early establishment in the port of Dairen, would occupy a more favoured position than their competitors. Another port may yet be found better circumstances than Dairen, but the probabilities are all in favour of the advance of the former.

Dalby, especially having regard to the large railway interests established there and the extensive facilities afforded to shipping. The nucleus of almost everything of value here was created by the Russians, but the Japanese have made good use of their legacy. Dairen impressed Mr. E. J. Harrison, the author of "Peace or War East of Baikal?" as a preposterous anomaly. In design, it is a purely European city. "A cathedral, mansions, roads, parks and warehouses, the useful and the ornamental, sprang into being as if by magic, and it is to-day almost impossible to imagine, as one looks down the main street leading from the Yamato Hotel to the sumptuous new Japanese railway bridge called Nihon Bashi, that one is in China. Only at Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, and one or two other of the older foreign settlements can one find such uniformly well-graded and well-kept roads and sidewalks, while if it imposes a severe mental strain to realise that one is in China, it impresses one as equally incongruous that this wholly European environment, in many places reminiscent of some quiet English suburb with rows of brick houses and front gardens, should to-day belong to Japan." Dairen, indeed in many respects a unique city, and our interest in it is not decreased by the suggestion that the individual Japanese in Dairen will either change with his environment or the environment will change with him. However, no matter what alterations may be effected in its exterior, it is patent to all that Japan has come to Dairen to stay. She is building there such enormous vested interests that, lease or no lease, it will be virtually impossible for China to buy her out when the nominal time arrives, and when that is added the record of progress as outlined by the British Vice-Consul there, it will be apparent that her economic position is likely to prove well nigh unassassable. While the development of the Three Eastern Provinces will naturally be reflected in a bigger volume of foreign trade, to the advantage of the commercial nations generally, it must follow that with the favoured position occupied by Japan the largest proportion of that increase should accrue to her own traders.

We are pleased to learn that Colonel Bayard is now out of danger.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the morning service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday).

The Pinang Gazette, in a leading article, discusses the possibility of the price of tin rising owing to machinery coming in vogue as the eyes of the various mines worked by manual labour are picked out.

Mr. E. R. Halifax was engaged some considerable time at the Magistracy yesterday hearing summonses for obstruction, taken against shopkeepers and against rishia coolies. One shopkeeper was fined \$15.

Chinese barbers in Hongkong seem to have little or no reputation to lose. A batch of them from West Point, ten in number, were caught gambling on Thursday, and being brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy next day they were each fined three dollars.

An ingenious piece of bluff, which, however, did not work, was tried on Thursday by a resourceful Chinese. William Hochstetler, a German marine officer, was walking along Des Vouix Road West, and sticking out from his jacket pocket was a pocket book showing papers which looked like dollar notes. This caught the eye of a Chinaman who sidled up to him and snatched the pocket back. The German felt the tug at his pocket, and stopped and looked round. He saw nobody running and was about to resume walking when he noticed the Chinaman with the papers. He ran towards him and the latter bolted, but his speed was not equal to that of the fleet-footed officer, who caught him. When he had made the capture a man came up to him, and producing a police whistle said, "I b'long policeman." The officer didn't believe him and waited until a lukong in uniform appeared on the scene and to him he handed over the thief. By this time the pseudo policeman had disappeared.

H.M.S. *Orion* arrived in port from the North yesterday. She is flying the paying-off pennant.

It will be noticed that the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., is now quoted on the local Stock Exchange.

Twenty-two cases of small-pox were reported in Peiping during the week ended August 13. Three cases proved fatal. One of the victims was Mr. V. D. L. Peterson, aged 22, a son of Mr. H. H. Peterson, the chief clerk in the Municipal Secretariat, in which office the deceased worked. It is mentioned that he was the only municipal official who refused to be vaccinated.

A few months ago when the Chief Justice of Hongkong (Sir Francis Pigott) was in England on leave, his Honour gave evidence before the Royal Commission then considering the law of divorce. He emphasised the hardship which the present law imposes on residents in the Crown Colonies and advocated a national law of divorce administrable in the place of residence of the parties to the suit. In this connection it is interesting to notice that at last week's meeting of the Legislative Council at Singapore a Bill giving to the Supreme Court jurisdiction in divorce and matrimonial causes was read a first time. It was introduced by the Attorney-General (Mr. Balford), who, a report says, referred to the necessity of such legislation and the anomaly that for some persons in the Colony there was no method of relief, by way of divorce, from matrimonial difficulties. He personally knew cases of people, who would come within the scope of this Bill, who had sought advice with the object of escaping from their difficulties, but who of necessity had been told that for them no way was open. The master first came under notice in 1907 when a Bill was drafted, and was referred to a special committee. After revision it was sent Home, where it was considered by the law officers of the Crown. It was apparent therefore that the measure was not a hasty or ill-considered one.

"MESQUITA" CELEBRATIONS AT  
MACAO.

On the arrival of the *s.s. Sui Tai* on Wednesday evening; at Macao, the Central Committee represented by Lieut. Col. Marques, Dr. Andrade and Mr. A. Pacheco welcomed the Hongkong Deputation. The latter in returning their thanks offered to the Macao Committee a magnificent wreath of cypress interlaced with white and black ribbons in which the following inscriptions were pre-inked in gold and silver: "Homenagem ao heroico Coronel Vicente Nicolao de Mesquita" "Da Comissão Filial e Subscritores da Hongkong." In the centre was a beautiful representation of the arms of artillery in relief and having above it the words—1849 *Homenagem a patria*; and at the bottom—*A patria reconhecidão hoje vos contempla 1910*.—This wreath was at once conveyed to the St. Cathedral and placed at the foot of the catafalque.

The Hongkong Deputation was then invited to the Cemetery for the purpose of carrying into the Cathedral the funeral urn containing the remains of Col. Mesquita. It was placed on the catafalque.

On Thursday morning the Cathedral was thrown open to the public. The whole of the Cathedral was draped in black and white, and in the centre a huge catafalque was conspicuously seen, surrounded with palms and cypresses with a profusion of candles. Two magnificent wreaths were placed at the foot, one from the Hongkong Committee and the other from the Naval Officers of Macao. Special seats were provided for His Excellency the Governor and staff on the Gospel side, and seats were also reserved for the Colonial Secretary, the members of the Local Senate, the Inspector of Fazendas, Army and Navy Officers and the members of the Macao and Hongkong Committees.

On the Epistle side were the Chief Justice, the civil officials and the consular body. The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the morning service at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow (Sunday).

The Pinang Gazette, in a leading article, discusses the possibility of the price of tin rising owing to machinery coming in vogue as the eyes of the various mines worked by manual labour are picked out.

Mr. E. R. Halifax was engaged some considerable time at the Magistracy yesterday hearing summonses for obstruction, taken against shopkeepers and against rishia coolies. One shopkeeper was fined \$15.

Chinese barbers in Hongkong seem to have little or no reputation to lose. A batch of them from West Point, ten in number, were caught gambling on Thursday, and being brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy next day they were each fined three dollars.

An ingenious piece of bluff, which, however, did not work, was tried on Thursday by a resourceful Chinese. William Hochstetler, a German marine officer, was walking along Des Vouix Road West, and sticking out from his jacket pocket was a pocket book showing papers which looked like dollar notes. This caught the eye of a Chinaman who sidled up to him and snatched the pocket back. The German felt the tug at his pocket, and stopped and looked round.

He saw nobody running and was about to resume walking when he noticed the Chinaman with the papers. He ran towards him and the latter bolted, but his speed was not equal to that of the fleet-footed officer, who caught him. When he had made the capture a man came up to him, and producing a police whistle said, "I b'long policeman."

The officer didn't believe him and waited until a lukong in uniform appeared on the scene and to him he handed over the thief. By this time the pseudo policeman had disappeared.

A grand soiree takes place to-night (Saturday) at the Macao Club, in honour of the Portuguese guests of the Far East and the members of the Hongkong Committee who took part in the "Mesquita" celebrations.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[BRITISH SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS"]

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

REBELLION IN EASTERN  
TURKESTAN.

PEKING, August 26th.

It is reported that the rebellion in Chinese Eastern Turkestan is becoming so serious that the officials are unable to cope with it.

## ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

BRITISH VIEWS.

LONDON, August 25th.

In London the annexation of Korea by Japan is described as the turning point in Far Eastern history, and the fascinating question being discussed is how far will Japan go.

The Conservative newspapers consider the change more nominal than real, as the independence of Korea has been merely a polite fiction.

The Radical "Daily News" says that the annexation of Korea by Japan has been carried out with a ruthlessness which is a terrible forecast of Oriental Imperialism.

The "Times" declares that it has been plain for some time that the incorporation of Korea by Japan was the only sound solution of many difficulties which had arisen when Japan finally abandoned her insular position. "We are convinced," the journal proceeds, "that Japan is well able to face her larger destinies with that lofty unfaltering courage which has always distinguished her in high politics."

The "Daily Chronicle" says it is convinced that Japan will show the world that she appreciates the duties connected with the annexation of Korea.

The "Standard" says the Japanese have now a chance of winning the good opinion of the world as a people able to rule others as well as themselves.

THE BOSSSES AND MR.  
ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, August 26th.

Mr. Roosevelt's triumph has brought a declaration of war from the "Bosses," who say they will fight Mr. Roosevelt to the end.

## THE STRAITS SHIPPING KING BILL.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements last week, Mr. Balford moved the first reading of the Freight and Steamship Bill, which seeks to impose a duty on certain bills of lading and to prohibit shippers of goods from excessive charges and undue restrictions. On April 11 last, he remarked the Council passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the effects of the working of shipping conferences had been injurious to the interests of the Colony, and that the time had arrived when legislation should be introduced to deal with the question of shipping conferences. It was necessary to enter into the question whether legislation was desirable or not. The only question appeared to be whether the present Bill was such as the Council was prepared to accept in pursuance of the resolution. The only two suggestions made when the question was discussed were, first, his own proposal that legislation might take the form of imposing a duty on bills of lading, or of some similar method, which would be in the nature of a prohibitory duty on the members of shipping conferences, with certain inquisitorial powers given to Government which appeared to be absolutely necessary if such a duty was to be properly collected; second, the suggestion of

Mr. Baker that provision should be made rendering invalid any condition attached to an undertaking to return any portion of freight and at the same time a system of registration of shipping companies binding them to register their terms of business with Government being at liberty to refuse to register terms of business which appeared to it to be improper, and imposing a penalty upon a person who shipped goods by a line to which registration had been refused. On consideration, while it might involve greater complications for Government, would be less effective in practice than something in the nature of a directly prohibitive tax or duty, and this Bill therefore proceeded on the latter lines.

There was, he concluded, no additional power which would be given to the Admiralty to completely hide the boat, and make it appear as part of the surrounding swamp. This having been done, the boat should be paddled slowly along the edges of the creeks, or along the fringes of the swamp in Deep Bay, and in this manner two or three guns can have good sport. If arrangements are made, and the boat prepared overnight, an early start can be made next day, such a boat being easily procurable at any of the Deep Bay villages—Ming Tsing or Wang Chau for preference.

The Bill then passed the first reading, and notice was given that the second reading will be taken at the next meeting.

WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE  
NEW TERRITORY.

## DUCK SHOOTING.

One scarcely ever hears of a duck shooting party. Occasionally, perhaps, a few sportsmen take a trip up the West River or to Whampoa, and sometimes, but very infrequently, to Deep Bay, yet in the main duck-shooting receives a bye. This evident disinterestedness in duck may be accounted for in a variety of reasons, the principal of which are: want of geographical knowledge, unfamiliarity with the haunts of duck and other aquatic birds, and also to the fact that to find duck one has "rough it" in more senses than one. I am not accusing our local Nimrods of a want of enthusiasm, which indeed, is always very evident before any such trip is arranged, but which is, also, remarkably evanescent after a few acres of swamp must have been negotiated. In the writer's experience such enthusiasm generally wanes with the supply of refreshments on hand. Also, perhaps, it is the memory of a sad, sad lesson taught one of our local sports a few years ago that dulls the sporting sense and dampens the ardour. It happened this way. The local sport in question, along with three others, hired a launch and hired them to Deep Bay, where a small boat soon landed them in a maze of creeks. After paddling around for a time, and seeing little or anything to shoot, the subject of our sketch—when we will call Pat—Pat was an Irishman—decided to quit the boat and walk along the bank of a side creek. He hadn't gone very far when he came in sight of, as he described it, "the finest flock of ducks I ever saw." By devious ways, and much contortion of his anatomy, and after acquiring a liberal coating of swamp mud, Pat at last reached an advantageous point within easy gunshot, and straight away let loose both barrels at the unsuspecting ducklings. Great was the havoc. Seven beautiful ducks lay dead on the water while sundry others bobbed around in an evidently wounded condition.

Yet, strange! none of the others attempted to fly away—although they scuttled hither and thither—and then the horrid truth dawned on Pat: *the ducks were tame ducks*. At that moment round a bend of the creek came a Chinaman carrying a long bamboo—in short, the duck-kaper. I will not attempt to describe the scene that followed or the lurid language that flowed unreservedly, suffice it to say that, attracted by the shots, Pat's companions were quickly on the spot to see the extent of his "bag," when, after much haggling, and more lurid language, the duck-keeper accepted \$5.00 with the dead and wounded carcasses of his ducks thrown in—as compensation, and there the matter ended. But who shall speak of the "ragging" Pat got afterwards, and—but tell it not in Gath. Joking aside, however, there is plenty of good duck shooting to be had around the New Territory, although the best haunts are undoubtedly the North-Eastern end of Deep Bay and along both banks of the Sham Chau River. Here there is a vast alluvial deposit many thousand acres in extent, part of it laid out in oyster beds and exposed at low tide, but with the major portion existing as natural swamps, more or less impenetrable, and intersected by innumerable creeks. This swamp extends from near Ha Tsoen village, in the Ping Shan District, to Lung Tsun Hu on the Sham Chau River—taking a straight line—its widest part being from Wongkong on the Chinese side of the Sham Chau River to Wang Chau in the Sham Pat Heung. This swamp, if reclaimed, would form the most valuable agricultural portion of the New Territory, the alluvial deposit being of great depth and richness. It is no exaggeration to say that, in the winter season, this swamp is the home of myriads of ducks, principally teal, but also including some of the larger species of ducks and grebe. Should the winter be exceptionally cold, with the biting North-Easter which often characterises our winter climate, the duck will frequent the inner creeks and pools of the swamp, while if the season be a mild one they prefer the shallow portions of the bay at the outlets to the principal creeks. It is not possible for anyone to walk across this huge swamp, principally because of the numerous creeks spoken of, the crossing of which is rendered impossible owing to the depth and tenacity of the mud, or depth of water. However, by partly walking and partly using a small boat the greater part may be negotiated and good sport obtained. The best hours to secure a few ducks of duck are those of the early morning or late afternoon, and on clear moonlight nights a little loss of sleep will not go unrewarded, in fact, moonlight expeditions are generally the most successful. Should "moonlighting" not appeal to the duck-seeker, and should he rather prefer to waste his ammunition and expend his energy in day, it, the following plan adopted by the writer a year ago if carried out properly—should be fairly successful. The plan is this: a single or double paddling boat—not oar—should be hired, and a light framework of bamboo affixed to the boat, and secured at bow and stern, sufficiently wide of the boat to give the paddle wielders free play. Swamp being everywhere covered with swampy, hairy, a quantity of this should be cut and hung on or lashed to the frame in such a manner as to completely hide the boat, and make it appear as part of the surrounding swamp. This having been done, the boat should be paddled slowly along the edges of the creeks, or along the fringes of the swamp in Deep Bay, and in this manner two or three guns can have good sport. If arrangements are made, and the boat prepared overnight, an early start can be made next day, such a boat being easily procurable at any of the Deep Bay villages—Ming Tsing or Wang Chau for preference. The writer lays no claim to the originality of this plan, having adopted it from reading accounts of duck shooting in the Everglades of Florida.

The chief impediment to industrial enterprise is the lack of an adequate supply of funds at the command of promoters. The Japanese manufacturers seem slow to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the acquisition of the leased territory, but this is no doubt in a large measure owing to the fact that in Japan the big industries are mostly in the hands of one or two very rich firms, who, perhaps, do not consider that the prospects in South Manchuria are as yet sufficiently attractive. In the Hokkaido and Formosa the want of money for private enterprise has been supplemented by industrial banks, and it is felt that in the Kwantung Peninsula the Government will be obliged to establish a similar institution. At present the Japanese merchants who do not have sufficient capital of their own are compelled to borrow from money-lenders at exorbitant rates of interest ranging to as much as 3 or 4 per cent. per month. The matter has already given the authorities

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, August 26th.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. F. A. HAZELAND  
(ACTING JUNIOR JUDGE).

## CONSENTED TO JUDGMENT.

In an action brought by J. H. Gardiner against R. F. Daly to recover \$41.50, Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), who appeared for the plaintiff, informed the Court that the defendant consented to judgment.

Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Bruton & Hett) who represented the defendant, asked for taxation of costs.

His Lordship offered judgment for plaintiff, and ordered that the costs be taxed.

## POSSIBLE COMMISSION TO SHANGHAI.

P. A. Abody v. R. F. Daly was a claim for \$833.33 on promissory notes.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who represented the plaintiff, informed his Lordship that this claim was on three promissory notes, and as the action could not possibly take long to hear, he asked the Court to fix it for next Friday.

Mr. Hinds, who represented the defendant, said his client denied signing the promissory notes, and all the evidence would have to come down from Shanghai.

His Lordship (to Mr. Gardiner) — Are you able to prove it?

Mr. Gardiner — I shall have to go to Shanghai; I may have to apply for a commission.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a week.

## CHINESE SAILORS' CLAIM.

The case in which six Chinese sailors seek to recover from the Hamburg America Line the sum of \$428.68 due for wages was again mentioned.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings), who represented the defendants, reminded his Lordship that he had made an order some months ago that five of the cases should stand over, and that no extended claim should be filed in the other. It was arranged at the time between himself (Mr. Davidson) and Mr. Hung (of Messrs. Deacon, Lock & Deacon), who represented the defendants, that they should not press the matter, as the *Ambria* would not be in port until September. The case was adjourned *sine die*, but plaintiff was liable to file his statement of claim when he learned of the date of the *Ambria*'s return. More than a fortnight ago the speaker had given Mr. Hung that date and asked him to file his claim. In reply he was informed that Mr. Hung had no further instructions from his client, and he asked his Lordship to dismiss the action.

His Lordship thought Mr. Hung should be communicated with.

Mr. Davidson said he had seen Mr. Hung, and was informed that he had no further instructions, so this was no surprise.

His Lordship — I don't like making an order in his absence, but he can be informed.

Mr. Hung appeared in Court later and stated that he had no further instructions in the case. He had tried to obtain them from his clients, but he expected that they had gone to sea, as he could not find them.

His Lordship — There is an application to strike the cases off the list.

Mr. Hung — I have no real instructions.

His Lordship — What do you suggest do you make any application for a postponement?

Mr. Hung — Will your Lordship adjourn the cases for a week, so that I can endeavour to see my clients?

Mr. Davidson — My friend has had nearly three weeks.

His Lordship — These men had to go and get work.

Mr. Davidson — That argument might apply six months hence.

His Lordship — I know, but I think a week's postponement should be granted.

Mr. Davidson — I think my client is entitled to have something definite from your Lordship. This matter may go on indefinitely.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hung) — Do you think it is possible to find your clients?

Mr. Hung — I cannot say, but I will undertake to look for them.

Mr. Davidson — I don't want to get the actions dismissed or to take advantage of their position if there is any reason why further time should be granted, but if my friend cannot urge any ground the action should be dismissed. His Lordship adjourned the case for a week, but remarked that there would have to be a strong ground before he would grant another adjournment.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 26th at 11.55 a.m. — The barometer has fallen slightly at the stations bordering the N. part of the China Sea and risen a little in the S. Philippines.

A depression appears to be forming over the China Sea, probably to the Eastward of the Paracels.

Pressure is high over Japan and relatively low over N. China.

Moderate to fresh E. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong & Neighbourhood — E. winds, moderate to fresh, fair to squally and showery.

Formosa Channel — Same as No. 1. Same as No. 1. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock — Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — E. winds, moderate to fresh.

## THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Anstead, scientific officer, addressed a meeting of the United Planters' Association at Mysore recently on "Rubber in India." He said the most interesting problems to be solved in the future of rubber planting were those in connection with the improved methods of coagulating and curing the rubber and those bearing upon the possible relation of fertilizers to the later yield. The former were problems which must be solved in the laboratory, the latter in the field. It had been stated that nitrate of soda applied a few weeks before tapping was begun gave an increase, and he had already arranged some field experiments on a small scale to test the point. It was too early in the season for any results to be available, but they would be laid before the medium of the *Planters' Chronicle* as soon as obtained.

Another point of interest was the possibility of obtaining a hybrid by crossing Ceiba rubber with one of the *Manihot* varieties which would be better than either. It would seem that there would be little difficulty in obtaining such a hybrid, since all of the varieties were species of the genus *Manihot*. He hoped to be able to devote some time to this work and should be glad of their co-operation in it.

There was no question as to the future of the para industry to which he wished to call their attention. A large number of the para trees planted in Southern India were already beginning to bear seed and each year more and more would do so. The time would come when the demand for the seed for planting purposes would fall far below the supply and the question would then arise as to what use could be made of it. It had been estimated that each tree after attaining its fifth year of age produced a crop of 500 seeds annually, and that about 200,000 seeds went to a ton. If that estimate was only approximately correct the crop from Southern Indian estates would be very large. In a report made by the Director of the Imperial Institute in 1905, it was stated that the seed contained some 20 per cent. of oil which was then valued at Rs. 300 per ton. The seed also contains 1.07 per cent. of phosphoric acid, but its nitrogen content was not stated. Now what he (the speaker) suggested was that the seed should be collected and crushed, the oil extracted, and the residue used as a poultice to remove the trees. That poultice should be a very suitable fertilizer for rubber, since its constituents had been gathered from the soil and air by the plant itself. Further analyses which he hoped to make would show its exact value as a fertilizer, and if the oil could be made to pay for the extracting and crushing estates would obviously benefit by the process.

His object in calling attention to this possibility was that in planning factories it might be taken into account and provision be made for the future addition of crushing machinery. Probably the most economical method of handling the seed would be to establish control factories on a co-operative plan, which would deal with the seed of a district, crediting each supplier with so much oil and returning to him so much poultice for each ton of seed delivered, an amount which could be controlled by a simple analysis of each sample. He suggested that the advice of a skilled engineer be obtained as soon as possible to recommend the best machinery for the purpose of crushing or stamping the seed which would soon be available in large quantities.

## THE OUTPUT OF RUBBER IN MALAYA.

The *Straits Times* in a recent issue says:

Mr. Malcolm Cumming has been valuing rubber properties recently at a very much higher figure than he did a few months ago, but it was natural that he should make some effort to discount the effect of the Governor's remarks about a Malaya output of 70,000 tons six years hence. Malcolm did not get his Scotch blood for nothing, and he is just as shrewd as he is healthy for any man to be. As he dare not say, in face of the estimates he and other planters, have been making, that the Governor overestimated the productivity of estates, he turns to the prospective increase of demand in order to make it appear that, in his opinion there is no cause for alarm. Well, we have studied the question of future consumption as closely as most people, and the conclusion we have arrived at is that the increase, for purposes similar to those for which rubber is being used at present, will not exceed an average of 10,000 tons per annum. This means that taking the current year's consumption at 80,000 tons (which is over the mark), the world's demand in the year 1917 will be 140,000 tons. Malaya can supply the whole of that increased demand itself. But it has to compete against a possible increase of production from Southern India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, not to mention a multitude of other places, equal to its own increase, so that in 1916 or 1917 the world's supply should exceed the enlarged demand to the extent of about 60,000 tons. We do not for one moment believe that such a useful article as rubber will be allowed to rot idly. The uses to which it can be put are absolutely endless, provided that it can be supplied cheaply enough, and the future of the rubber industry depends upon the ability of rubber growers to create new uses by readiness to sell their output at a net profit of 6d. or even 5d. per lb. The bedrock capital of an acre of rubber should not be more than £30, and the production of an acre of mature trees may be put quite modestly at 500 lbs. At 6d. per pound profit that output gives a return of £121.6s. per acre, which is about 20 per cent. on the bedrock capital. At 3d. per pound the profit would be about 20 per cent. and at 1d. it would be about 10 per cent. We can turn London into a city of silence at these figures, and check the development of a multitude of nervous troubles due to noise. But how many acres are there in Malaya now standing on a "bedrock capital" basis? We are indebted to the good gentleman, Malcolm Cumming among the number, for making reports which urge the public to put their money into things with a capital per acre nearer £300 than £30.

## LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The police are making a bold bid for the bowling honours of Hongkong. All the ties preliminary to the semi-final will be completed this week. P. S. Pitt, Inspector Cameron and Inspector Gourley have qualified. Cameron beat the only Civil Service representative, in the competition, Gourley defeated the Tai Koo representative, and G. R. Edwards of Kowloon and K. McLean were to decide last night who should be the fourth man to enter the semi-final.

## WRIGHT AND GREIG'S "PREMIER"

Scotch Whisky — just the same as you get at home in Scotland. — Advt.

## THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN CHINA.

## ITS RELATION TO ADOPTION.

Mr. Ivan Chen contributes the following interesting paper on this subject to *China*, the quarterly record of the Christian Literature Society for China:—

The practice of ancestor worship in China is regarded as a very important institution. It is indeed looked upon as one of the forms in which the members of a family can perform their duties of filial piety to the departed ancestors. To people who are only acquainted with the ideas and feelings of modern Europe, such a practice would be generally considered as superstitions and, perhaps, productive of evil consequences. Far otherwise it is with us. We, more especially the women in China, believe that the spirits of our ancestors are always hovering around the household hearth, and in order to show that we do not forget their presence we offer them sacrifices of whatever provisions are in season. The full details of these ceremonies are given in the *Record of Rites*.

If the father of a family is unable to maintain the practice through the failure of male issue, he is regarded as coming short in the performance of a most important duty. Menus once said there are three things which are unusual and "to have no posterity is the greatest of them." In a country where such views have prevailed from time immemorial as in China, it is not hard to understand that adoption exists.

The laws regulating adoption are rather comprehensive, but the general points may be briefly summarised as follows:—

1. If the adoption of a son as an heir is not done in accordance with the established law, the adopter shall be given eighty blows. A wife who is without male issue, when over fifty years of age, has the right to adopt a son born by any other consort of her husband, for the purpose of preserving the family line from becoming extinct, and if she does not exercise that right at such an age, the same punishment shall be given to her.

2. If one adopts a son from another family, but the same clan, and the adopted suddenly leaves the adopter while the latter is still a child, the adopter shall be given a hundred blows and handed over to the adopter for control. If the adopter has had a son born to him, and the parents of the adopted have no other son but the adopted, then he is permitted to return to them if he so wishes.

3. Any one who adopts a son from a family of a different clan, thus polluting the blood of his own family, shall be punished with eighty blows, and the same punishment will be inflicted on him who allows his son to be so adopted, and the adopted in such a case shall be compelled to return to his own family.

There are, however, exceptions to these rules. Cases of adoption not allowed by law, but tolerated by practice, are not called in the Chinese language "Cheng keo," the Chinese equivalent of the word "adoption," but commonly called "Ban lai ti," meaning taken from orphanage, or, in written language, "Ming ling tze." The derivation of the term is found in the *Book of Odes*. There it is said that the insect called Ming ling is not endowed with the ability of hatching its eggs, so whenever it lays eggs it has to leave them to the insect called Kui-ko to be hatched.

4. Any male child under three years of age can be adopted by any one, though he is of a different surname, and after the adoption the child will take the name of his adopter as his own.

5. In adopting a male child from a family of the same clan, the adopted must be of a younger generation than the adopter, otherwise punishment will be inflicted. The adopted will be ordered to return to his own family and another younger member shall be selected for the purpose of adoption.

6. In adoption, the nearest member in relationship to the adopter is always preferred to those who are more remote. If after the adoption the adopter has a son born to him, his son and the adopted shall be entitled to succeed in equal shares to any property, personal or real, that the adopter may leave behind on his death.

7. If a widow, without any male child born to her deceased husband, wishes to remain in the state of widowhood, she shall be placed in the same legal position as that which would have been held by her husband, and a son of proper generation shall be selected by the head of her husband's clan for adoption.

If she remarries, all the property belonging to her first husband's family, and her own dowry on her first marriage, shall be settled in such a way as the members of the family of her first husband think fit.

8. If the adopted cannot live on good terms with the adopter, he is permitted to bring his case before the court for cancellation of his adoption.

9. If a son adopted from a family of a different clan wishes to return to his own family, he is not permitted to take with him any property, personal or real, he has acquired from such adoption.

10. If the father of the adopted has no other son than this one, then the adopted shall be allowed to succeed, with the consent of the parties concerned, an heir to his own father and also his adopter.

In this connection, I may say that there are cases where two sons are adopted at the same time; one is called in Chinese language Yin-tze, meaning adopted in accordance with the law, while the other is called Ai-tze, meaning adopted on ground of affection. The latter kind of adoption is permitted by custom only, and whether this custom exists in all parts of China or not it is difficult to say, but it does exist in the southern part of Kiangsu and some districts in Chekiang.

In all cases of adoption, the adopted stands in the same relation towards the adopter as if he were his own son. He will, as soon as he is adopted, pass under the *patria potestas* of his adopter together with his wife and children, if he has any, and on the death of his adopted father he will perform all the funeral ceremonies for the rest of the deceased ancestor, and wear mourning for him for three years.

As the reason for wearing mourning for three years may not be generally known, it may be well to bear in mind what was said by Confucius to one of his disciples on this subject.

Tai-wei, a disciple of Confucius, inquired about the period of three years' mourning for parents, remarking that one year was long enough.

"For," said he, "if a gentleman abstains for three years from the performance of all necessary ceremonies, he will lose his knowledge of them and if he puts aside music for three years, he will entirely forget it. Again, even in the ordinary course of nature, the corn which has grown up in one year is soon away to give place to the new corn which springs up, and in one year we consume all the different kinds of firewood collected in the different seasons. I believe, therefore, that after the completion of one year, mourning may cease."

Confucius answered, "If after one year's mourning you were to eat good food and wear fine clothes, would you feel at ease?"

"I should," replied the disciple.

"Then," answered Confucius, "if you can fall at ease, do it. But a good man during the whole period of three years' mourning does not enjoy good food when he eats it, and derives no pleasure from music when he hears it; when he is lodged in comfort he does not feel at ease, therefore he does not do any of these things. You, however, since you can feel at ease, can, of course, do them."

Afterwards, when the disciple had left, Confucius remarked, "What a man without feeling he is! It is only three years after his birth that a child is able to leave the arms of his parents entirely. Now the period of three years' mourning for parents is universally observed throughout the Empire. Did that man enjoy his parents' love during the first three years of his childhood?"

While the adopted wears mourning for three years for the death of his adopted father, he only wears mourning for one year in the event of his own father's death. On the death of his adopter he will become *su juris* in every respect, in spite of the fact that his own father is still living except in his relations towards his adopted mother if she survives.

The head of a clan is called in Chinese language Cho Chang. His post is not exactly elective, for to a certain extent he succeeds to it by right of seniority, but members of his clan are free to raise any objection they may have to his appointment, if he happens to be a man whose reputation is not such as will make him worthy of the post. He need not be an old man, but he must be older than all the other members of the clan, so far as the generation which he belongs to is concerned. He exercises control over all the property which belongs to the clan in common; for instance, lands assigned for the benefit of the up-keep of the ancestral tomb and ancestral temple, yet he cannot do what he likes unless he has consulted all the leading members of the clan and has obtained their consent. In the case of an adoption, his consent is absolutely necessary, and without it the adoption is voidable, though not necessarily void. He is not satisfied with it, but he cannot do this for the purpose of furthering his own personal interests. Disputes over questions of adoption are frequent, and sometimes become so acute that the parties concerned find no way of settling them, except by appeal to the district magistrate for judgment.

It is not infrequently happens that the district magistrate will request the head of the clan to which the parties belong to exert his influence and counsel the litigants to seek an amicable settlement of the dispute in a family council rather than in a law court. As the legal expenses are not less heavy in China than in

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and to a business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**T**HE DIVIDEND Declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1910, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING Per Share of \$125, Payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [967]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for Subscription Griffins for next RACES are requested to Notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, 27th August, 1910.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1910. [865]

HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**A**N EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1910, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [968]

## TO LET.

**N**OS. 19 and 23, SHELLEY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.  
1 HOUSE in Bellies Terrace.  
No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop).  
C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, MOUNT KELLET, Furnished, for 7 months from 1st November, 1910.

No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao.

FOR SALE—TOP CREST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910. [961]

## TO LET.

**G**ODOWN, No. 64, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [88]

## TO LET.

**N**EW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [790]

## TO LET.

**N**o. 16, WYNDHAM STREET. From 1st September, 1910.

Apply to—E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arthurnut Road.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [913]

## TO LET.

**N**o. 21, CONDUIT ROAD, Clifton Gardens, GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. OFFICES No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trans stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1910. [87]

## TO LET.

**O**FFICES, Hotel Mansions.

Apply to—HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Building.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

## TO LET.

1ST SEPTEMBER.  
BOWEN ROAD. Western Block of DWELLING HOUSES, at present occupied as Artillery Officer's Quarters. Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [761]

## TO LET.

**I**N No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, ROOMS suitable for Offices.

One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

## TO LET.

**N**o. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

No. 2, OLD BAILEY. Immediate Possession.

ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO., 14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1910. [800]

## TO LET.

**K**ING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [89]

## TO LET.

**O**FFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to—MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, 5, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

## TO LET.

**M**ODERATE RENTAL.

**H**OUSES in Observatory Villas (5 Rooms), Kowloon, with Gas, Electric Light and Telephone in each Flat.

Apply to—J. HENNESSY SETH, No. 4, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1910. [795]

## TO LET.

**N**o. 4, SEYMOUR ROAD, Hongkong, whole or in parts.

Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1910. [879]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

**T**HE Undersigned will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION On THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1910, at 12 o'clock (NOON), at his SALIS ROOMS, Duddell Street.

## IN ONE LOT.

All these pieces or parcels of ground situate at Kowloon Point and registered in the Land Office respectively as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "A" of KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 441, and THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "B" KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 441, with the European Dwelling House thereon known as "GLENTHORNE," Kimberley Road.

The Property is held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 24th June, 1888, created by the Crown Lease of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 441.

Total Area 26,738 square feet.

Total annual Crown Rent \$128.22.

For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of plans, apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. [977]

## BANKS

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo London Osaka

Nagasaki San Francisco Lyons

New York Shanghai Honolulu

Bombay Tianjin Hankow

Newchwang Dalny Peking

Antung Liuyang Chiang Chu Mukden

Kobe

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 1/2 per annum

" " " 6 " 3 1/2 "

" " " TAKEO TAKAMICHI.

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910. [303]

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS—

STERLING \$1,500,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000

SILVER ..... \$16,000,000

\$31,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

G. BALLOCH, Esq.—Chairman.

ROBERT SHAWAN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq. S. A. LEVY, Esq.

ANDREW FORBES, Esq. F. LICH, Esq.

G. FRIEDLAND, Esq. G. H. MELLISH, Esq.

HON. MR. H. KESWICH E. SHALINA, Esq.

C. E. LENNAMAN, Esq. E. SIEB, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. K. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [19]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

**T**HE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer their opium balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

N. J. STABB, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [19]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1833.

Authorised Capital FL 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)

Subscribed Capital FL 12,378,100 (\$1,031,500)

Reserve Fund FL 2,754,336.09 (\$229,328)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,

SWISS BANKVERB.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the

World.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

6 do. 3 1/2 do.

## A Medical Officer



## Debility, Nervous Exhaustion

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have proved the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

## Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists insufficiency of nerve force. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found nothing so suitable as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The certainty of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, it has unprecedented power, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine. I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and proved its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

## PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuritis	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Premature Decay	Neuritis
Indigestion	Monte Exhaustion	Neuritis	Headache
Sleeplessness		Brain-Fog	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

## The Remedy of Kings

To the Royal Family  
H.M. the Emperor of Russia  
H.M. the King of Spain  
H.M. the King of Greece  
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.  
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Bell Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.  
Price in Cigar Boxes, bottles, 1/2, 2, 5, and 10s. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.  
The 1/2 size contains nearly four times the 1/2s.

## PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

## WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £10 to £10,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

## EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [886]

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

## PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN CRICKETS, PARALYSIS, SICKNESS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVE, KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, HANING DREAMS, PREMATURE DECAY OF VITAL POWER, GENERAL DEBILITY, all BLOOD LIQUORS, and all Functional and Disturbed Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Preparation is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms dispelling with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Health, Strength & Energy.

Gold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.



## REVIEWS.

## The Saving of a Derelict. By MAURICE DRAKE. London: T. Werner Laurie.

This is a £100 prize novel, and it was selected for publication from over 600 manuscripts. Its author is already credited with two novels, and consequently there is nothing amateurish in the present effort. On the contrary, there is in it something of the realism of the French school—something more than a suggestion of the brute passions that culture, self-restraint and social convention usually keep hidden from the public eye. Laurence Averil, the hero, is the son of a highly respected and successful lawyer, who is knocked off his pedestal by rash speculation, resorts to fraud, and, finally, commits suicide. Laurence has idled since he left the university. His father's failure and death compel him to seek a career. He becomes deck-hand in a Scotch trawler, and rapidly degenerates as a result of contact with coarse nature. We can imagine that the author depicts scenes from real life, and, if this be so, may Providence defend our sons from such a life. Having saved some hundreds of pounds, Laurence returns to London to indulge in an orgy of refined indulgence. Chance throws him into contact with a pure girl. He pulls himself together, abandons his downward career, and—well, the rest can be imagined. The writer has a graphic, virile style. The story is well-knit, with sufficient plot to invest its incidents with interest, and it is not overburdened with useless characters.

## Thirty-Five Years in the Divorce Court. By HENRY EDWIN FENN (the Senior Reporter). Illustrated. London: T. Werner Laurie.

In Hongkong, not so many years ago, one of the Justices of the Peace, whose accessibility led to his being frequently called upon to witness the attestation of documents, used—so it is said—to swear the parties concerned with a copy of an ancient Hongkong Directory. The oath was probably considered just as binding and efficacious as if it had been sworn on a more sacred volume. In his entertaining volume, Mr. Fenn introduces much that lies outside the Divorce Court, and one of his stories related to an experience not unlike that to which we have referred. "An instance of the perfumery in the administration of the oath," he writes, "at a certain police court it was discovered, quite by accident, that all the witnesses had been sworn on a 'Guide to the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' a well-known legal text book. It may sincerely be hoped that this is one of the cases covered by the old ecclesiastical can. 'The unworthiness of the vessel hindereth not the efficacy of the obsecrance.'" Needless to say, the man who has spent thirty-five years in the Divorce Court should be able to relate many a spicy tale, but though he refers to many cases that created a stir in their time, Mr. Fenn refrains from reviving anything that would occasion hurt to parties still living. It is a cleanly written narrative, entertaining without any great thrills, and made all the more interesting because of the extraneous matter that is introduced. We have found the most attractive chapters those dealing with successive judges and the prominent counsel who have practised in the Court. We are tempted to quote some of Mr. Fenn's best stories, but our readers would like them better in their original setting, and so we refer them to the book itself.

## The Painters of Florence. By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. ADY). London: John Murray.

This, another of Murray's Shilling Library, raises a good series to a standard of excellence. A work like this appeals to the artistic in even the most prosaic, and as the establishment of museums with their collections of pictures and sculpture has revealed the popular appreciation for the higher art and has helped to develop aesthetic and refined tastes in industrial communities, it is no straining of language to predict a cordial welcome for this little volume. It relates the stories of the painters of Florence from the 13th to the 16th century, explains the evolution of their art, and traces its effect on other schools of painting. Indeed, as the author rightly says, it is a list of famous names and striking personalities such as other art history in the world can offer. Although the ravages of time and the neglect of man have doomed to destruction many of the precious works which gave Florence her pre-eminence in arts and letters, enough is still left to show the glory of the Italian city in her golden days. Enough remains to give a clear and definite idea of the style of each individual artist in the long roll of illustrations masters who succeeded each other from the days of Giotto to those of Michel Angelo. Since Mr. Raskin first opened the eyes of Europe to the wonder and beauty of early Florentine painting, a vast amount of careful study has been bestowed upon the subject by scholars of all nationalities. Mrs. Ady's work, written in popular language, is not the least fascinating book on the subject, and its value is much enhanced by the many fine illustrations which are presented.

## The Origin of Popular Superstitions. By T. SHARPER KNOWLSON. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Situated as we are on the borders of a mighty Empire whose people, great, practical and highly intelligent, are governed in almost every action of everyday life by "fung shui," we are perhaps better able than the people of England of the present age to appreciate the power of popular beliefs and superstitions over our grandfathers' and great grandfathers. Fallicious superstitions are not yet entirely eliminated even in England, however, and it is interesting, therefore, to take a glance at the origin of some of them. For instance, the author deals with such important subjects as the spilling of salt, thirteen at table, sharks following ships, playing-card superstitions, the duty of not saving a drowning man, christening ships, marriage superstitions and customs, lucky and unlucky days and many more of a like nature. The book is divided into four sections: Superstitions and Customs relating to Days and Seasons, Marriage Superstitions and Customs, Divination and Omens, and Miscellaneous. Of course, Christian communities like those of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports can take but an academic interest in matters of superstition. Deep-rooted as is our faith in religious tenets, we can afford to look with a pitying eye upon the poor, benighted, adjacent heathen who allows superstition to sway his everyday actions. Nevertheless, our superiority does not entirely destroy our interest in the superstitions of our ancestors, and we have not, found Mr. (or Mrs.) Knowlson's pages too erudite or his (or her) matter too archaic. Local crooksters will be interested in the influence of black cats over cricket matches, and the Secretary of the Hongkong C.C. will doubtless see to it that a black cat is on hand when Hongkong plays its next interport game. Mr. Knowlson quotes the following from "the" Badminton Magazine of March, 1903: "The Prince (Ranjitsingh) has a great superstition in black cats, and the appearance of one at a shooting gathering serves to convince him in advance of a fine morning, plus a fine bag, and singularly enough it always turns out so. Twice in succession, he claims, has the timely appearance of a black cat been instrumental in winning a county match for Sussex, in addition to other occasions."

Voilà!

## Ponce de Leon. The Rise of the Argentine Republic. By AN ESTANCERO, Buenos Aires: Mitchell's Book Store. London: T. Werner Laurie.

First published in 1871, this book has long been out of print. It has been recognised as the best and most accurate description yet written of the British Invasion, and the rise of the Argentine Republic. Its republican form comes at an interesting moment, for the Great South American Republic, growing in fertility and importance under a settled government and with the aid of European and American capital, is celebrating this year the centenary of its birth. Here we have history written with a picturesqueness and variety of detail that reminds us of Macaulay at his best. Some of it may not be agreeable to the insatiate Briton puffed out with a belief in the invulnerability of British army; but though the record of the British army in South America is amongst the most inglorious in the history of that army, it can at least be remembered with pride that its representatives fought with all the bravery and gallantry that had invariably distinguished it and succumbed only to superior numbers. Marcelino Ponce de Leon, who was one of the leaders in the emancipation of South America from Spanish dominion, was the son, by a Creole mother, of Don Roderigo Ponce de Leon, a Spanish general, who ruled over the vice-royalty of Buenos Aires. Round his life, the author has woven the web of his story, and though some of it may be likened to Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" or to the incipient "history" that is beginning to accumulate round the Filipino patriot Dr. Rizal, the reader feels that he is an actual eye-witness of the growth of a nation which may be destined, in the present century, to upset the balance of power and to wrest from Europe the pre-eminence it has held for so many centuries. That, to most of us, is an unthinkable possibility; but we who have seen the rise to first-class rank of an Oriental Power, whose adoption of Western civilisation was witnessed by persons now alive, will not be altogether sceptical of the rapid accession to martial and diplomatic power of a democratic organisation inculcated daily with the views of enterprising spirits from other nations and breeding a virile race of the soil, even like Marcelino Ponce de Leon. The publishers have put the general public under a debt of gratitude in republishing this most fascinating volume. It ought to have a ready sale in this quarter of the globe.

The Painters of Florence. By JULIA CARTWRIGHT (Mrs. ADY). London: John Murray. This, another of Murray's Shilling Library, raises a good series to a standard of excellence. A work like this appeals to the artistic in even the most prosaic, and as the establishment of museums with their collections of pictures and sculpture has revealed the popular appreciation for the higher art and has helped to develop aesthetic and refined tastes in industrial communities, it is no straining of language to predict a cordial welcome for this little volume. It relates the stories of the painters of Florence from the 13th to the 16th century, explains the evolution of their art, and traces its effect on other schools of painting. Indeed, as the author rightly says, it is a list of famous names and striking personalities such as other art history in the world can offer. Although the ravages of time and the neglect of man have doomed to destruction many of the precious works which gave Florence her pre-eminence in arts and letters, enough is still left to show the glory of the Italian city in her golden days. Enough remains to give a clear and definite idea of the style of each individual artist in the long roll of illustrations masters who succeeded each other from the days of Giotto to those of Michel Angelo. Since Mr. Raskin first opened the eyes of Europe to the wonder and beauty of early Florentine painting, a vast amount of careful study has been bestowed upon the subject by scholars of all nationalities. Mrs. Ady's work, written in popular language, is not the least fascinating book on the subject, and its value is much enhanced by the many fine illustrations which are presented.

## The Origin of Popular Superstitions. By T. SHARPER KNOWLSON. London: T. Werner Laurie.

Situated as we are on the borders of a mighty Empire whose people, great, practical and highly intelligent, are governed in almost every action of everyday life by "fung shui," we are perhaps better able than the people of England of the present age to appreciate the power of popular beliefs and superstitions over our grandfathers' and great grandfathers. Fallicious superstitions are not yet entirely eliminated even in England, however, and it is interesting, therefore, to take a glance at the origin of some of them. For instance, the author deals with such important subjects as the spilling of salt, thirteen at table, sharks following ships, playing-card superstitions, the duty of not saving a drowning man, christening ships, marriage superstitions and customs, lucky and unlucky days and many more of a like nature. The book is divided into four sections: Superstitions and Customs relating to Days and Seasons, Marriage Superstitions and Customs, Divination and Omens, and Miscellaneous. Of course, Christian communities like those of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports can take but an academic interest in matters of superstition. Deep-rooted as is our faith in religious tenets, we can afford to look with a pitying eye upon the poor, benighted, adjacent heathen who allows superstition to sway his everyday actions. Nevertheless, our superiority does not entirely destroy our interest in the superstitions of our ancestors, and we have not, found Mr. (or Mrs.) Knowlson's pages too erudite or his (or her) matter too archaic. Local crooksters will be interested in the influence of black cats over cricket matches, and the Secretary of the Hongkong C.C. will doubtless see to it that a black cat is on hand when Hongkong plays its next interport game. Mr. Knowlson quotes the following from "the" Badminton Magazine of March, 1903: "The Prince (Ranjitsingh) has a great superstition in black cats, and the appearance of one at a shooting gathering serves to convince him in advance of a fine morning, plus a fine bag, and singularly enough it always turns out so. Twice in succession, he claims, has the timely appearance of a black cat been instrumental in winning a county match for Sussex, in addition to other occasions."

Voilà!

## WHY IT PAYS YOU

TO GET YOUR BOOKS AT THE  
LARGEST BOOKSHOP  
IN THE WORLD.

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB is not only the largest bookshop, but also the most important Circulating Library in the world. Conducting operations on an enormous scale, many chances of favourable buying present themselves, and our customers reap the benefit. Again, as each important book is published, hundreds of copies are often bought to meet the requirements of the library. As soon as the first demand has been met, clean and undamaged copies return to the shelves and accumulate as "overstock." These must be sold quickly to make room for new stock. And the bargains we offer cause our Catalogues to be eagerly looked for by booklovers all over the world.

You can participate in the bargains by merely sending us your name and address. Copies of our Catalogues will then be sent regularly gratis and post free.

Write for our Annotated Catalogues of Second-hand and New Books at greatly reduced prices.

The Times Book Club  
376-384, OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE  
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anaemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

792-1



Don't forget to order BOVRIL

Better to be sure you've got it in the house than sorry you haven't

792-1

HEALTHY HAIR FOR ALL  
BY USING

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

It is now possible for everyone to have healthy and rich-looking hair, by using Newbro's Herpicide, the ORIGINAL remedy that "kills the dandruff germ."

The presence of the dandruff germ in the scalp causes first, dull, brittle and lustreless hair, with, later, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

All of these disagreeable symptoms will disappear, and the hair grow as nature intended, if the dandruff germ is destroyed and kept out of the scalp. Don't wait for chronic baldness, for it is incurable. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

"I cannot speak too highly of Newbro's Herpicide, it keeps my hair and scalp in excellent condition." (Signed) MRS. NETTIE KARBACH, Omaha, Nebr.

AT DRUG STORES.—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO. SPECIAL

## THE SCOURGE OF THE TROPICS.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Statue should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from the Tropics."

In those striking words, a short time ago, distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in the Tropics is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that it is destined to affect untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its peregrinations after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the Haemoglobin or active substance of the red blood corpuscles, destroying it and them until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anæmia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Cachexia, an impairment of the vitality of the tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and ever increasing weakness.

Happily, all these distressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is as potent a remedy for them as quinine is in combating the rigors produced by the early attack of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glyco-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the great body-building element of milk. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. To its remarkable power in Malaria, tributary has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of the Tropics.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces of India says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstructing the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anæmia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 3,800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of haemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the haemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and develop so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty.

Sanatogen has as great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary latitudes and lack of tone incidental to life in the Tropics it is unsurpassed.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbanha has "derived great benefit from Sanatogen," which he further characterizes as "really a good thing."

The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favorable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthener."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstructive preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine physicians to nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, its Causes and Cure," has been written by a physician with a great experience of the Tropics. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all, and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

[126-5]

## DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commanded by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly.*

"For superior to ordinary guides."—*Daily Chronicle.*

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

A brilliant book."—*The Times.*

LONDON. "Particularly good."—*Academy.*

AND BY E. C. COOK and Enlarged Edition

AND E. T. COOK, M.A.

24 Maps and Plans.

60 Illustrations.

NORTH WALES.

10 Maps 5s.

POROSITY OF SOLIDS.

The densest form of matter is now understood to be neither continuous nor homogeneous, but full of hole. In a late Royal Institution lecture, Sir James Thomson showed how hydrogen can be passed into a vacuum tube through an incandescent platinum window, and the passage of sodium through glass in a similar manner is utilized in the manufacture of high-vacuum tubes as a means of absorbing the traces of oxygen that cannot be pumped out. An Italian physicist has passed hydrogen through iron even when cold.

DEVON AND CORNWALL

80 Illustrations.

12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Town, Barmouth, Dolgellau, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llanidloes, Rhiw, Pwll-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS, 5s. each.

1s. THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD. A Handbook to the leading Hotel throughout the World.

Llangollen: DARLINGTON & CO.

London: SIMPKIN & CO.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

## THE ELECTRIC BAROMETER.

In the novel barometer of P. B. Goldschmidt, as described to the Royal Medical Society of Brussels, the readings are taken from a galvanometer, giving much greater sensitiveness and accuracy than the ordinary instrument. A minute V-shaped carbon filament is sealed in the vacuum at the top of the ordinary barometer, and by platinum wires is connected in circuit with a sensitive galvanometer and a few battery cells giving a constant current. The rise of the mercury in the tube submerges the filament to a degree that is promptly indicated by the galvanometer. The apparatus records changes of less than .004 of an inch, and the galvanometer scale is so graduated as to give the barometric pressures without calculation. The sensitiveness has led to the discovery that the atmospheric pressure is changing from second to second, indicating that great air-bills are constantly passing over us.

## SOLID FUEL FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Naphthalene as automobile fuel has given very satisfactory results in the tests of Charbon and Sion with a 45 horse-power motor-track hauling 8 tons of useful load. Gasoline was used for the first 12 minutes, when the naphthalene—crystallized in pieces the size of a chestnut—began to melt, and was then introduced into the carburetor at a temperature of 176 degrees F., together with air heated by the escaping gases. About 20 pounds of naphthalene were used per hour, later experiments showing the running cost to be one-third to two-thirds cent per ton mile.

## STEEL STRENGTHENED BY MAGNETISM.

That magnetism affects the strength of iron and steel seems to have been proven by W. J. Crawford at the Technical Institute of Belfast, Ireland. He used bars of mild steel and wrought iron 8 inches long by 3/8 to 1 inch in diameter, part of them being kept at magnetic saturation in a solenoid, and in the testing machine the elongation of the magnetized pieces was decreased 3 to 16 per cent, while the average breaking load seemed to be increased.

## NATURE'S PLANTING.

On April 26, 1883, the island of Krakatoa, in the Strait of Sunda between Java and Sumatra, was the scene of a volcanic eruption, and half of the island was blown away in the greatest explosion known to man. The surface was changed from a beautiful tropical forest to a waste of volcanic ash and pumice destitute of all life. The island is 12 miles from the nearest land and 22 from the nearest point of Sumatra, the most probable source of seeds, but in the quarter of a century that has elapsed Nature has restored a luxuriant vegetation, including trees 50 feet tall. The return of the plants has been a matter of such importance and interest to botanists that its story is given in a new book by Prof. A. Ernst. Wind-blown spores seem to have begun the work, and in 1886 the surface had become largely covered with blue-green algae, which were preparing a soil in which a few ferns and grasses had already taken root, while flowering plants from sea-borne seeds had begun to appear on the shore. In 1897 the species had increased to 53 seed-plants and 12 higher cryptogams, portions of the ground being covered with green. Since then the progress has been marvellous, and the south side of the island is mostly a mass of green, with fruit and seeds of land-plants on the beach, a forest of coconut palms, screw-pines and figs further inland, and a jungle of grasses, reeds and vines beyond the forest. It is estimated that 39 to 72 per cent. of the seed-plants have been brought by sea-currents, 10 to 19 by birds, and 16 to 30 by winds.

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstructing the blood is shown by the following case selected from hundreds which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anæmia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only 3,800,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, with 48 per cent. of haemoglobin. She was given Sanatogen, and in a fortnight her red corpuscles had increased to 4,000,000 per cubic millimetre, the haemoglobin had risen to 52 per cent., the sweating had stopped, she was able to leave her bed and develop so much energy that she returned home and resumed her domestic duties without any difficulty.

Sanatogen has as great an action in Dysentery as it has in Malaria, while for the ordinary latitudes and lack of tone incidental to life in the Tropics it is unsurpassed.

His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur of Durbanha has "derived great benefit from Sanatogen," which he further characterizes as "really a good thing."

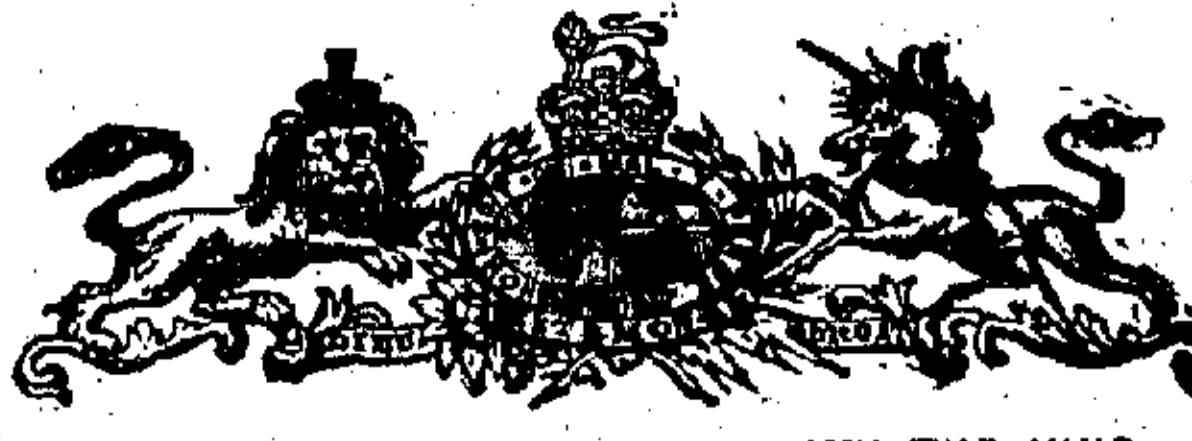
The Honourable Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, states:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favorable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year, June, July, August, in Lahore, and found it a great strengthener."

As a revitalising, energising and reconstructive preparation, Sanatogen's merits have been attested by nine physicians to nine European sovereigns as well as by over twelve thousand other doctors, some of them the most distinguished in the world.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, its Causes and Cure," has been written by a physician with a great experience of the Tropics. That its teaching may be brought to the help of all, and that something may thereby be done to stay the ravages of a disease which last year claimed a million more sufferers than the average, a copy will be sent to all addressing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong, mentioning the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Sanatogen may be obtained direct of all Chemists and Bazaars.

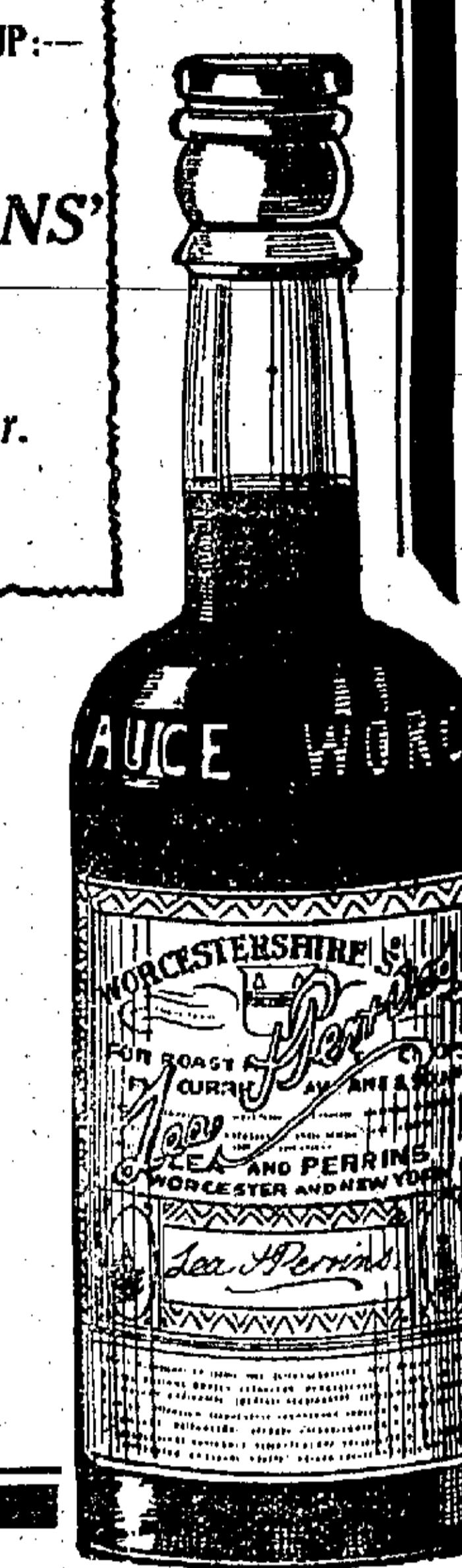
[126-5]



By Royal Warrant to HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

# LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

A FAVOURITE PICK-ME-UP:  
A dash of  
**LEA & PERRINS'**  
SAUCE  
in Soda Water.  
TRY IT!



gives a delightfully appetizing  
flavour to all  
Meat Dishes, Curries, Poultry,  
Salads, Cheese and Fish.  
ASSISTS DIGESTION.

FREE.—Sample LACE COVER sent with Illustrated Book of 1,000 Bargains.

## PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS

53 YEARS REPUTATION. Makers of CONTRENET LACE CURTAINS. Double strength. Latest Catalogue. The Largest issued. Post FREE. LACE, SERGE, TAPESTRY, AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CASEMENT FABRICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERWEAR, BOOTS AND SHOES, COSTUMES, GENT'S CLOTHING, FURNITURE Knockdown makes for Shipping. A WHOLE WAREHOUSE in Book form to look through. IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS. British made and reliable. WRITE TO DAY.

SAMPLE CURTAIN PARCEL 22/6.

All Patent CONTRENET MAKE, durability guaranteed.

2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design Curtains, 53 yds. long, 60 ins. wide, worth 7/6 per pair.

1 pair Handsome Curtains, rich old Lace, 53 yds. long, 60 ins. wide. 1/2 parcel.

2 Half Bleached Table Cloths, hard wearing.

2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths.

1 pr. Curtains, Ribbon and Bow design, 3 yds. by 43 ins.

1 Duchess Toilet Set of Six Lace Covers.

POSTAGE PAID 2/6.

Direct from the Actual Makers.

Greatest value ever offered.

Price List at the Offices of this paper, IF YOU WANT THE FREE GIFT SEND DIRECT TO:

SAM'L PEACH & SONS, BOX 694, THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

## JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,  
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipped Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting tee, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

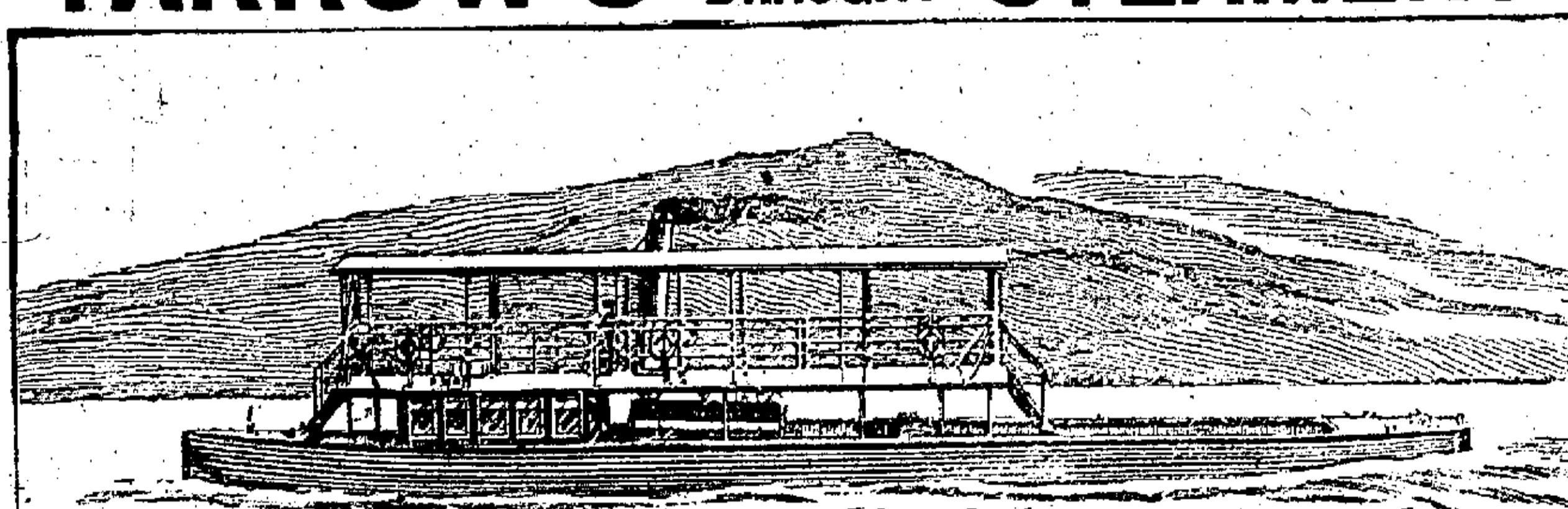
- 12 Selected Ash Cues.
- 1 Billiard Root, with Patent Brass Head.
- 1 Wall Butt Rack.
- 1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
- 1 Best Billiard Brush.
- 1 Mid Butt.
- 1 Billiard Marking Board.
- 1 Dust Cover for Table.
- 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
- 1 Bottle Cue Cement.
- 1 Cue Tip Spots.
- 1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.
- 1 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400 nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

[1134-1]

## YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.



YARROW'S make a specialty of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to

YARROW & Co., Ltd., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

483-1

### SINGON & Co.

IRON Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants  
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig  
Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General  
Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 & 37  
RING LOONG STREET (2nd St., west of Central  
Market). Telephone No. 515. [496]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
RELIANCE CROWN  
TAEPALUANG  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO  
Sole Agents.

### INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MEECHANICAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE  
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1909  
£19,875,357.

- I. Authorized Capital ... £6,000,000
- Subscribed Capital ... 3,275,000
- Paid-up Capital ..... 1,312,500 0 0
- II. Fire Funds ..... 3,488,136 6 7
- The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT BILLS  
against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.
- SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
- Hongkong, 19th July, 1910. [783]

Used  
**LEMCO**  
25 YEARS.

A Lady writes—  
"For twenty-five years I have used Lemco always, either as an aid to good and economical cooking, or as an invigorating food. I am personally grateful to it. Many a dish has been made palatable and nourishing with the aid of an artfully-admitted secret of Lemco, and in sickness it is invaluable."

There is more "beef" in LEMCO than in any other beef essence sold—a 2-oz. jar contains the goodness of about 5 lbs. of butcher's meat. That is why LEMCO is so splendid in the kitchen, so invaluable in the sick room. LEMCO is simply pure fresh beef highly concentrated.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

**JOHN JAMESON'S  
THREE STAR  
WHISKEY**

PURE POT STILL.  
Famous for 100 YEARS.  
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.  
Distillers to H.M. the King.

**A GOOD SET  
OF TEETH**  
Is of the greatest importance to everyone  
for the sake of health and appearance.  
**ROWLAND'S  
ODONTO**

Thoroughly Cleanses the Teeth from all  
Impurities. Whitens and Preserves them,  
Enables the Formation of Tartar, Decays  
and Arrests Decay, and gives a  
Lasting Fragrance to the Breath.

Contains Nothing Gritty or Acid. 2/8  
per box. Sold by Stores, Chemists,  
and ROWLAND'S, 67, Hatton Garden,  
London, E.C.

**MERRYWEATHERS'  
"UNIVERSAL"  
HAND-POWER PUMP**  
With Metallic Body and Gun-metal Pump.



For Fire Protection, Watering Plantations, Emptying Ponds, Draining Land, Pumping Liquid Manure, General Pumping Purposes, &c. Strongly made and nothing to get out of order.

Ask for Illustrated List 830 v.

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
OF PUMPING MACHINERY.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS,  
63, Long Acre, W.C., London.

739-5

**RIGAUD'S  
KANANGA  
OF JAPAN  
TOILET WATER**

Beware  
of Imitations  
RIGAUD & C°  
PERFUMERS  
8, rue Vivienne, 8  
Paris-France

**SAVARESSE'S  
SANDAL  
CAPSULES**

Efficient because absolutely pure  
English Oil. Not made of gelatine.  
Full directions. All Gentlemen  
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

718

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]  
**THE CHARM OF THE  
DAGGER.**  
BY  
COUNTESS VERA SERKOFF.

"Oh, Harry, how lovely!"  
"Yes, darling," replied Harry, patiently. He was very sick of gazing into shop windows, but it was impossible to spoil the pleasure of his lovely little bride. Frances Leigh was a charming girl of eighteen, with a delicate complexion, forget-me-not eyes, and golden hair, and her husband was her willing slave. So he stood staring vacantly into the shop window which had last attracted her.

"Look at that bracelet," went on Frances. "It's exquisite; so original, so quaint. I should adore it."

"And I adore you, my darling," whispered Harry. Shall I get it for you?"

"Oh, Harry! But you've given me such heaps of things; and I know that bracelet will cost a

lot. Harry laughed, and drew her into the shop. It was a little bit of a place, very dainty and artistic. Behind the counter were two women, one a brisk little brunnete of five or six and twenty, the other a slender middle-aged person with a smooth, colourless, expressionless face, pale eyes and brown hair brushed back under a widow's cap. She moved forward to attend to her customers.

"A diamond bracelet, sir," she said, with a faint, French accent. "This one? It is very pretty, and only fifteen guineas."

She had taken from the window an expanding gold bracelet set with diamond sparks.

"No, no; not that one!" cried Frances impatiently. "There: do you see? That one?" She pointed a dainty white finger at the object of her admiration, and the shopwoman laid it before her.

"I have others more deserving of madame's regard," she said, quietly. "This is of ancient design; not at all the mode."

"That's just why I like it," broke in Frances. "It's so quaint and out of the common. And the stones are superb."

"As madame observes. It is the stones that make this bracelet so expensive. For half the money I can show madame the very latest designs."

"Pray don't," said Frances, brusquely. "It would be useless. I have decided on this bracelet; it is the one I choose."

The price is one hundred and eighty guineas, madame," returned the woman briefly, evidently annoyed by her customer's manner. Frances turned her forget-me-not eyes to her husband's face. She had no idea of the value of money, but the price seemed to her excessive.

"You like it, darling," whispered Harry. "Well, then, have it. A lot of money? Oh, that's all right. We'll have the bracelet," he added, aloud, taking out his pocket-book.

"Please send it to Mrs. Leigh at the Hotel Reich."

"No, I'll take it," burst in Frances. "I'll take my dear darling bracelet myself; I can't wait for it to be sent."

She was like a child with a new toy, and her husband's eyes dwelt adoringly on her as she eagerly caught the parcel from the woman's hand.

"I shall wear it at Lady Wendorff's ball," she confided joyously to her husband as they left the shop together.

But she was not fated to exhibit her new possession in the ball a few days later. A powerful cold confined her to her bed for three days, and on the morning of the ball, though she was much better, the doctor would not sanction her getting up. Her husband laughed at the idea of leaving her to attend the ball but she urged him strongly to do so. She had everything she wanted; her maid was within call; she would be the belle of a little solitude.

"I have leaving you," he protested, when at last he had consented to go. "But if you insist on it, I'll look in for an hour or two. Try and sleep, sweetness, and I'll be back before you know I'm gone."

"It's too hot to sleep," sighed the girl. "Don't hurry back; it'll be quite a treat to be without me, won't it?"

He pinched her playfully, kissed her, and was waiting away when she caught his sleeve.

"Wait a moment, Harry. Give me my bracelet out of its case. Thanks, isn't it lovely?"

She slipped the glittering ornament on her arm left hand by the short sleeve of her night-dress, and lifted her arm for his admiration. He stood for a moment at the door, fascinated by the lovely picture she made. She was sitting up in bed, her pearl shoulders gleaming through the filmy cambric and fine lace of her night-dress, her golden hair curling loosely round her flower-like face, her blue eyes radiant with love as they met his. So he left her; so he saw her for the last time.

It was past three when he returned, and stole noiselessly into the darkened room. On tiptoe he approached the bed, and listened for his wife's soft breathing. The silence was intense, and in a sudden panic he switched on the light. Something lay on the bed before him, but not his wife; not the happy, pretty, loving girl he left; only her dead body lay there, her sweet face blackened and convulsed, her blue eyes staring and blank.

The cruel, clutching fingers had left deep prints on the milk-white throat; the bracelet, his last love gift, had been torn so roughly from the fair naked arm that the soft flesh was deeply gashed. Nothing else was missing, although the room was full of valuables. The police held that the burglar, seeing the bracelet on Mrs. Leigh's arm, had attempted to secure it without waking the sleeper, that the unfortunate lady was awaking, and calling for assistance, had been strangled by the panic-stricken burglar, and that the man, seeing what he had done, fled instantly, taking the bracelet with him.

There was no clue to the murderer. A boy had been seen hanging about the hotel on the day of the murder, but there was nothing to connect him with the crime. Certainly a boy's hands were incapable of that fatal grip, only an unusually powerful man with the strength of a giant in his fingers could have been the murderer. The police based their hopes of discovery on this being able to trace the bracelet, and this was a forlorn hope, as owing to the peculiar design and workmanship, the ornament would probably be broken up and the diamonds disposed of without their setting.

Weeks and months went on, and the murder of the young bride seemed fated to take its place among the long list of undiscovered crimes. That summer there was a perfect epidemic of thefts from hotels. London was very full of Americans and visitors from the Continent, and a gang of skilful and experienced "crooks" had followed in their train. From almost every well-known hotel came the report of thefts of jewellery and valuables at one time or another during the summer, and bitter were the complaints of the inefficiency of the police.

In the early autumn another murder, almost identical with that of Frances Leigh, started the public. An old lady, living alone with her servants, in a house on the outskirts of London, was found strangled in her bed. She had gone to London on the previous day to purchase some jewellery for a wedding present for a

granddaughter, and this, and this only, had been carried away by the murderer. That his crime also remained undiscovered, added to the general sense of insecurity and doubt of police efficiency.

A year had passed, and June once more found Harry Leigh in London. Still overwhelmed with sorrow for the loss of his young wife, he had reluctantly consented to be present at his sister's wedding, and to give her away. He arrived two days before the wedding, and did his best to hide his own grief that he might not cloud her happiness.

"Have you decided what I am to give you for a wedding present?" he asked soon after his arrival, as they sat at luncheon.

"A diamond star for the hair," answered his sister promptly. "I saw one the other day that was perfectly lovely."

"All right, Evelyn; you shall have it."

"It was in a shop not far from Bond Street; people called Laporte; French I should say. They're good taste, and their things are charming. Shall we go and buy the star this afternoon?"

Harry repressed a shudder as he found himself standing in front of the shop window in which Frances had seen the bracelet she had coveted; his last love-gift to her. The diamond star was still there, and Evelyn pointing it out to him, went eagerly into the shop, followed by her brother. He shuddered again, as he entered. The shop was exactly the same as it had been a year ago; the pretty bijouteries tastefully arranged in the little bracelet all smiles; the widow, her face colourless and expressionless as a plaster mask, coming forward to serve them. Evelyn's business was soon transacted. The star was examined, found to be exactly to the lady's taste, bought, and ordered to be sent home. Evelyn was not so impatient as the little bride, who could not wait to have her pretty gift sent after her, and insisted on carrying it home herself. But Evelyn's patience was not tried very long. Her brother's gift was sent home in the evening, and she gleefully exhibited it to her mother and to her fiancé.

"It's the prettiest thing I've had yet," she said, "and I've had such heaps of presents. They're to be out on view to-morrow, mummy, aren't they?"

"Yes, dear."

"Isn't this a quaint present?" Evelyn went on, taking up a parcel which had just come by post. "Conrad Reich sends it to me from Razan. It's a mascot in the shape of a dagger with a charm on the sheath. The charm's in an unknown tongue, but Reich says it means safety from peril when attacked by foes."

She drew the dagger from the sheath. It was very small, but of keen temper, and murderous sharpness.

"Don't play with it!" cried her mother. "You might cut yourself badly. It's quite dangerous."

Evelyn laughed, but laid it aside, and soon after Gerald went away. Harry had gone to the smoke-room, and Mrs. Leigh was fidgeting about preparatory to going to bed.

"Anne gets more careless every day," she complained when Evelyn roused herself to attend. "This afternoon she went out to the pillar-post, leaving the door open.

Cook says she noticed a boy hanging about all afternoon. One gets nervous with such valuable wedding-gifts in the house."

"Yes, on does," answered Evelyn. "Well, mother, dear, good-night. I'm off to bed, and shall take my mascot with me to defend me against burglars."

Laughingly she picked up the dagger, and carried it off with her. She was tired, but not sleepy, and lay reading for some time after she was in bed. At last she began to yawn, and closed her book, laid it on the table beside her. The dagger lay there, too, and Evelyn picked it up and looked again at the charm engraved on the sheath. Then she cautiously drew out the dagger.

"How bright it is," she murmured, "and how sharp: a pretty toy, but what a quaint wedding-present."

She contemplated it admiringly for a few moments, then laid it back on the table without troubling to sheath it again, switched off the light, and fell asleep.

"I wake suddenly, her heart beating wildly. What had wakened her she did not know, but she felt instinctively there was danger near her. The faint light of the summer sky showed a slender boy's figure moving noiselessly about the room, evidently in search of some special object. For a moment Evelyn lay motionless, uncertain how to act. Then, loving softly near the side of the bed on which the boy was in bed, she stretched out her hand to press his nose. But cautious as she had been, she had attracted the attention of the intruder, and he turned instantly. Oh, Heaven's! It was no boy's face that Evelyn saw; rather was it the face of some evil spirit or of some dead thing that had died in mortal sin and still retained the wicked passions of its former state; a face from which all human expression had vanished; a face with the look of a fiend in its glittering and glassy eyes.

Evelyn was a girl of spirit and courage, but as she met those eyes the blood froze in her veins, and covering like a rabbit hypnotised by a cap at about to devour it, she remained motionless, so paralysed with horror that she could not even scream. The next instant, the thing had sprung upon her, and clutching her breast, its vile face within a few inches of her breast, encircled her throat with long clutching fingers, that felt like flexible steel rods.

Evelyn knew her fate. The murderer of her young sister-in-law scarce a year ago flashed into her mind, and she felt her doom was sealed. Next morning she, too, would be found strangled in bed and her murderer would never be traced. And Gerald? Her lover? Was his heart to be broken as Harry had been?

She struggled madly, writhing her slender body under the clutching thing, throwing her free arm in frantic and hopeless attempt to touch the bell-knob. Slowly the life was ebbing from her; there was a noise as of thunder in her ears; flashes of fire darted across her eyes; in an agony of suffocation, she clenched her hand on something on the bed beside her. It was the dagger—the charmed dagger, the "pretty toy" she had so carelessly tossed back on the table before falling asleep. Blindly, aimlessly trembling, she struck it upwards at the crouching creature above her. There was a sharp, choking cry, the deadly grip upon her throat relaxed, the awful thing upon her breast rolled heavily to the ground; and Evelyn just managed to reach the bell before consciousness left her.

She opened her eyes at last, and looked vaguely round. She was in her mother's bed, and her mother's anxious face was bending over her. In the background were her brother Gerald, and some no whom Evelyn guessed to be a doctor. She was evidently right, for when he saw that her senses had returned, he uttered some reassuring words to Evelyn's lips. She drank the contents unresistingly, and presently her head seemed to clear.

The dagger, still clutching her throat, was aching and stiff; she felt it utterly broken and exhausted, but she remembered all that had happened, and whispered an eager enquiry.

"Mrs. Leigh was trembling in every limb, and unable to answer, but Gerald, no less agitated, commanded himself sufficiently to explain that

she had been carried away by the murderer, and that he had been sent to bring her back.

The boy had put down the candle, opened a jewel-case he took from his pocket, and gazed lovingly at it. Then he took out the ornament it contained, held it aloft and laughed softly. It was the diamond bracelet, sold a day or two previously, and the boy's face as he turned it to the light, was the face of her mother.

Evelyn had hardly given her account of her terrible struggle with the robber, when the doctor who had left the room meanwhile, returned to it, looking very grave.

"Is he dead?" cried Evelyn. "I had a dagger and I struck him with it. It was in defiance of my life, but I hope—I hope I haven't killed him."

"By the merest chance though," replied the doctor. "It's all right, Miss Leigh: you acted in self-defence, you know."

Evelyn shuddered, and hid her face. Presently, she looked up.

"Was it really a boy?" she whispered. "It was more like an evil spirit."

"It was a woman," said the doctor curtly. "The police must find out who she is. They are in the house now." He turned to Mrs. Leigh. "I will send round a draught which Miss Leigh will take at once, and then see that she is kept quiet. She's had a terrible shock, remember, and is suffering from it."

The next day the dead body was identified by a young woman. It was that of her mother, Suzanne Laporte. At the inquest Suzanne Laporte was the principal witness. Her mother, Suzanne Laporte, a widow, of French nationality, had been established as a jeweller and fancy goods dealer in London for fifteen years. She had been successful and had an excellent business.

She had always been rather peculiar, fond of jewels, not to wear, merely to gloat over as a miser over his gold, showing herself reluctantly to particular articles, even at a good price. This gained upon her, until Suzanne began to suspect that her mother, on certain points, was not perfectly sane. A year ago, this suspicion became certainty. Madame Laporte bought a second-hand bracelet of which she was passionately fond, and did not intend to offer for sale. By some mistake it was put in the show-case, and a lady, seeing it in the window, insisted on buying it, undeterred by the high price put on it. Madame Laporte seemed much annoyed, and hardly spoke for the rest of the day. Next morning she disappeared, leaving a note to the effect that she had gone from home for a few days. Her daughter, however, woke on the following night with the feeling that there was someone walking about the house. As she was alone except for a very young servant, she was very much alarmed, but went cautiously to the door of her room and listened. She heard a light step on the stairs, and thinking it might be her mother returned unexpectedly, she looked out. She had no light, but the person who was coming upstairs was carrying a candle, and Suzanne had started to see a lad coming towards her. She withdrew hurriedly, but still kept her door ajar to watch the intruder's proceedings.

He came steadily and silently onwards, and vanished into Madame Laporte's room, which was just at the stairs. Suzanne followed, and finding the door had not been shut, peeped cautiously

# THE BLOOD is the LIFE of the FLESH

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—What they are and what they do. Their Four Principal Ingredients.

It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: Impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

## RUBBER COMPANIES:

SINGAPORE, August 18.

Par value each share £1. Calls Paid up are:-	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser and Co's Prices, June 8.	Par value each share £1. Calls Paid up are:-	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser and Co's Prices, June 8.	Dividends
15/- paid	Alor-Pongsu...		... paid	Malacca Ordinary...	12.10.0	
2/- paid	Anglo-Johore...	1.9.0	20% " 10	Malay Planters...	7/6	
2/- paid	Anglo-Malay...		2/- " 10	Merton Syndicate...		
17/-	Bukit...		... paid	Mount Austin...		
2/-	Banteng...	18.0.0	35% " 10	Narborough Est...		
2/-	Batu Caves...		14/-	North Hummock...	10% int. '03	
2/-	Batu Kawan...		2/- " 10	Padang Java...		
2/-	Batu Tiga...	6.5.0	2/- " 10	Paudan Johore...		
2/-	Beranang Selangor...		10/-	Pataling...	3.12.6	60% " 10
2/-	Beranang Perak...		12/6	Perak...	0.7.6	42% " 10
2/-	Do. Ordinary...		17/6	Peneira Est...		10% " 09
2/-	Bidor...		12/6	Ratnaf...		
2/-	Bilangs Selangor...		15/-	Rim...	12/6 pm	
2/-	Bukit Clob...	3.12.6	2/- " 15	R. Est. of Krian...		
2/-	Bukit Kajang...	2.17.6pm	15/-	R. of Johore...		
2/-	Bukit Mertajam...		15/-	Sagga...	16.10.0	
2/-	Bukit Rajah...	21.0.0	160% " 09	Seafield...	8.7.6	15% " 09
2/-	Bukit Selangor...		2/- " 10	Selangor...	4.0.0	75% " 10
2/-	Castlefield...	6.10.0	15/-	Seletar Rubber...		
2/-	Chankat, Salak R. and Tin...		18/-	Senapah...	2.5.0 pm	
2/-	Chersone...	5/-	15/-	Seremban...	12.7.5	00
2/-	Cheviot...		15/-	Serangoon...		
2/-	Chota Rubber...		15/-	Shelford...	4.2.6	10% " 10
2/-	Cicely Ordinary...	2.16.0	135% " 09	Singapore Para...	4.2.6	
2/-	Preferred...	2.16.0	140% " 09	Straits (Bertam)...	9/3	75% " 09
2/-	Consol. Malay...	1.12.0	80% " 09	Strathmore R...		
2/-	Damarsara...	0.5.0	60% " 09	Sungei Bahru...		
2/-	Dennistoun...		15/- " 10	Sungei Choh...	6.10.0	
2/-	Endh. Selangor...	16/-	125% " 09	Sungei Kapar...	19/0	32% " 09
2/-	Fod. Selangor...		15/-	Sungei Kruin...		
2/-	Garing (Malacca)...	7.0.0	25% " 09	Sungei Liang...		
2/-	Golconda...		30% " 09	Sungei Salak...	5.0.0	
2/-	Golden Hope...		15/-	Sungei Way...	6.12.6	
2/-	Gula-Kulampong H. and Lowlands...	8.17.0	10% " 10	Tangkah...		
2/-	Inch Kenneth...	17.0.0	50% " 10	Third Mile...		
2/-	Johore Pari...		15/-	Tremelby...		
2/-	Johore R. Land...		15/-	Utd. Sua Betong...		
2/-	Jong-Land...		15/-	Val d'Or Est...		
2/-	Jurut (Ordinary)...		40% " 09	Vallambrosa...	2.16.3	250% " 09
2/-	Jurut Estates...					
2/-	Kpong Kunutan Katingan...					
2/-	Do. " B"...	8.3 pm				
2/-	Kapar Para...	11.0.0	10% " 09	Trust and Finance Companies.		
2/-	Kellas...		5/- paid	Anglo-Straits R. T...		
2/-	Kelpong...		10/-	Eastern Internat. Trust...		
2/-	Killinghall...		5/- paid	Mid-East Invest...		
2/-	Kinta Kellas...		10/-	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust...	20%	" 09
2/-	Klilan Kellas...		45% " 09	R. Share Trust...		
2/-	Kota Tinggi...	4/-	16/-	Strat. M. & Trust...		
2/-	Khota Tampan...			India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.		
2/-	Kreubong...			Anglo-Java...		
2/-	Kuala Klang...	10.15.0	30% int. " 09	Asahan (Sumatra)...		
2/-	Kuala Lumpur...			Bangawan R...		
2/-	Kuala Pahit...			Beaufort...		
2/-	Kuala Selangor...			Central Sumatra...		
2/-	Labu...	21/-	25% " 09	Indian Peninsula...		
2/-	Lanadron...	7.10.0	271% " 09	Java Algam...		
2/-	Ledbury...	6.6.0 pm	15/-	Kimanis...		
2/-	Lenda...	5.5.0	175% " 09	Langk...		
2/-	Lingga...	3.6.0 pm	176% " 09	Manchester...		
2/-	London Asiatic...	3.2.0	50% " 10	Nirmala (Java)...		
2/-	Lumut Est...	17/-	15/-	Pontianak...		
2/-	Maddingley Est...	32.0	10/-	Sumatra Para...	124% " 09	
2/-	Malacca 75% Cum. Participating Pref...	12.10.0	10/-	Sumatra Prop...		
2/-			9/-	United Serdang...	7.10.0	5% " 09
2/-				Utd. Sumatra...	14/-	

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS	OMURO MARU, Japanese str. 1,780, Yamanishi, 17th August—Dairen 1st August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	Cherub, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master, W. Smith, Hongkong.
ABILIE, Australian str. 1,560, Shaw, 25th Aug.—Sydney via Ports 26th July—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	PAKIAT, German str. 1,018, E. Gattmann, 21st August—Pakhoi and Swatow 13th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Condr. O. T. Borritt, Shanghai.
AMARA, British str. 1,565, C. J. Mattock, 17th August—Sourabaya 7th August, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	QUARTA, German str. 1,146, H. Madson, 15th August—Machanar 12th August, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lin.	Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, Hongkong.
ANHUX, British str. 1,350, J. B. Harris, 24th August—Shanghai 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.	RAJABUJI, German str. 1,189, H. Brumer, 21st August—Bangkok 15th August, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.	Flora, 2nd class cruiser 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Nagasaki.
ASAIA, American str. 2,936, H. Gaukroger, 23rd August—San Francisco 26th July, General—Showan, Tomes & Co.	SHUNNU MARU, Japanese str. 2,449, K. Okuda, 21st Aug.—Moji 15th August, Coal—P. M. S. S. Co.	Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 3,900 i.h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Weihaiwei.
BAIBON INNERDALM, British str. 2,139, D. McAlister, 4th August—Moji 29th July, Coal—Bradley & Co.	SIAM, British str. 995, Bims, 2nd August—Singapore 26th July, Kerosene Oil—McBain, Agard, Thoresen & Co.	Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Capt. S. S. J. Farquhar, Nagasaki.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str. 774, Chr. Jorgenson, 24th Aug.—Pakhoi 22nd and Hoitow 23rd August, General—Jensen & Co.	BILESIA, Austrian str. 3,171, E. Radonich, 24th August—Shanghai 20th August, General—Sander, Wimer & Co.	Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 235 tons 6 guns, 4,000 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Nagasaki.
CHIYO MARU, Japanese str. 7,250, W. W. Greene, 20th August—San Francisco 19th July—General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	SHUNNU MARU, Japanese str. 2,449, K. Okuda, 21st Aug.—Moji 15th August, Coal—P. M. S. S. Co.	Minotaur, armoured cruiser, (flagship Vice-Admiral) S. A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.
CHITUN, Chinese str. 1,177, C. Stewart, 24th August—Shanghai 21st August, General—General—	TAISONG, British str. 1,544, G. F. Matthews, 27th July—Saigon 23rd July, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. L. E. Power, Nagasaki.
CHOWFA, German str. 1,055, F. Schmitz, 7th August—Bangkok 1st August, Timber and Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.	TELEMACHUS, British str. 1,340, Edwards, 15th August—Saigon 11th August, General—Wo Fat Siau.	Moorshed, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 1,800 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Leitch, West River.
DEVANOGHAN, German str. 1,057, Schultz, 24th August—Bangkok 17th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	TIJANAS, Dutch str. 2,444, P. v. Emmenick, 18th August—from Moji, General—Java-China-Japan Lin.	Nightingales, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. Claudio Hillerden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.
EMPEROR OF CHINA, British str. 3,046, W. Davidson, R.N.R., 18th August—Vancouver 27th July, General and Cargo—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	YOUNG MARU, British str. 1,771, M. Picknell, 21st August—Chingwanta 14th August, Coal—Chinese Engineering & Mixing Co.	Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 i.h.p., Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kudat, B. N. Borneo.
FOOTWELL, British str. 1,223, Vincent, 8th August—Honcy 5th August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.	YUAN YUAN, British str. 995, Bims, 2nd August—Singapore 19th July, General—	Minorot, armoured cruiser, (flagship Vice-Admiral) S. A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., 14,600 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.
GERMANIA, German str. 600, C. Tyser, 3rd August—Sydney 27th July, Cope-Stenness & Co.	YUN YUN, British str. 1,449, Jos. Rulford, 25th July—Liverpool and Singapore 19th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	Minotaur, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. L. E. Power, Nagasaki.
HUNAN, British str. 1,143, Benson, 26th Aug.—Sailor 16th August, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	YUN YUN, British str. 1,449, Jos. Rulford, 25th July—Liverpool and Singapore 19th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.	Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. L. E. Power, Nagasaki.
JOHANNIE, German str. 960, M. Ipland, 22nd August—Swatow 21st August, General—Jensen & Co.	ZHENGZHENG, British str. 289, T. Eckert, 23rd August—Samara 26th August, General—General—	Moorshed, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 240 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Leitch, Yangtze.
ZHOSHIN MARU, Japanese str. 702, H. Maruyama, 24th August—Swatow 23rd August, General—Osaka Chosen Kaisha.	ABROW, British barque, 2,971, McIvor, 20th May—Amer. 8th April, Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.	Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.
		Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Eyles, Hongkong.
		Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.
		Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Yangtze.
		Vincent, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd, Thomas, Hongkong.
		Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 360 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hancock, Straits Settlements.
		Widow, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.
		Watership, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.
		Widow, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.
		Widow, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.
		Widow, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.
		Widow, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 300 i.h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongk

**ELLIMAN'S**  
EMBROCATION

**Pain arising**

Rheumatism, Chronic Bronchitis, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Sprain, Backache, Cold at the Chest, Bruises, Neuralgia, Slight Cuts, Cramp, from Cold, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise, is relieved by using ELLIMAN'S Embrocation. According to the information given in the Elliman E.P. booklet 96 pages, illustrated, which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/-, 2/- & 4/-.

The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

**Animals**

Aliments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions following given in the Elliman E.P. Booklet 64 pages, enclosed in the cartons of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

**ROYAL for ANIMALS**  
See the Elliman E.P. Booklet  
**UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE**  
See the Elliman E.P. Booklet  
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S  
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

**COLEMAN'S**  
**WINCARNIS,**  
**THE GREATEST TONIC**  
**IN THE WORLD.**



WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate. The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef-and-Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina. Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT T O D A Y  
From any leading Chemist.

**MUSTARD & COMPANY.**

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Seochow Road, Shanghai.

**LORD ROSEBERRY ON BURNS.**  
**AULD BRIG OF AYR RE-OPENED.**

Lord Rosebery on the 29th ult re-opened the Auld Brig of Ayr and was presented with the freedom of the burgh. The town was crowded with admirers of Burns from all parts. Many Americans at present on a visit to this country were amongst the spectators of the day's ceremonies.

It was in February, 1905, that the corporation resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, which had previously been active

again took up the matter, and Mr. J. Carruthers, of London, on the society's behalf, reported that preservation was not impossible. Later Lord Rosebery visited Ayr and delivered a speech which stimulated interest in the matter, and in May, 1907, preservation work was entered upon. Mr. W. S. Wilson, of Glasgow, was in charge of the engineering and Mr. Morris, in response to the invitation of the Preservation Committee, undertook the archaeological work.

Last month's ceremony at the Brig itself was brief but interesting. A procession, composed of the corporation and representatives of Burns' Clubs, walked to the Brig, where Mr. Oswald, on behalf of the Preservation Committee, gave up possession of the structure to the Town Council. The work of presentation having been completed, Provost Hunter, on behalf of the Town Council, accepted the Brig, and Lord Rosebery afterwards reopened it by unlocking a padlock for which purpose he had been presented with a key suitably inscribed.

The conferring of the freedom took place in the Town Hall in presence of a large assembly.

Lord Rosebery, in accepting the freedom of the burgh, said: "It must be a source of lasting and poignant regret to the freemen of Ayr that they did not take the opportunity which they had so amply of enrolling Robert Burns among the names of your honorary freemen. Dumfriesshire, which has his body and his tomb, did make him a freeman. I do not know if it would be possible for you, Mr. Provost, under any municipal Act, by any retrospective performance, to try and place the name of Robert Burns upon your roll. Now, there are two counties in Scotland which claim pre-eminence of the memory and a property in Burns. They are Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire. Dumfriesshire, as I have said, has his last melancholy year—they have the record of his agony and his death; they preserve his body. All pilgrims from across the sea or from his native land who wish to do honour to Burns cannot fail to go to Dumfries. Those who wish to have the best part of Burns, to visit the region in which he spent the best years of his life, will go to Ayrshire. (Cheers.) It was Ayrshire, it is Ayrshire, that has the nobler part of Burns. It was Ayrshire that witnessed his birth, witnessed his youth, witnessed the best of his manhood; and it was there he spent the first 23 years of his life. So far as I know, Burns did not leave Ayrshire during all these years. It was there that was seen the first dawning, and indeed the full supremacy, of his genius; it was there that he first faced the world; there that he filled his mind, that he ploughed at 27 a year better than any ploughman of his day, and there that he looked out first on the universe with those marvellous eyes instinct with human passion—passion of pity, poetry, and love, and independence; all these events are the property of Ayrshire. (Cheers.) It was from Ayrshire that he had his first inspiration; it was from Coils whom he always hailed as his preceding nymph. The most remarkable letter ever written by Burns, or I might almost say by anybody else, one of the best letters in existence, is his letter to Dr. John Moore, author of "Zelucio," in which he sketches with a master pen—apparently not altogether without the imagination which is inherent both in biographers and poets—in which he traced with a master pen his life in Ayrshire. I recommend everybody in this hall who has not read that letter not to meet his bed-tonight without having perused that master piece of autobiographical description.

And what is much more, ladies and gentlemen, is this: it is not merely that Ayrshire is the

place where Burns composed his masterpieces and where he lived until he was 28 years of age, but it was very nearly being the only part of Scotland in which he was fated ever to live. It

was very nearly—he was all but leaving for Jamaica when something turned and arrested his steps; and had that happened he would have

divided his whole life between Ayrshire and Jamaica, as Ayrshire would have been the only spot of Scottish soil which he had ever trodden. How strange it would have been if that had happened! I know that every year, in January, we celebrate the birthday of Burns and we celebrate

Burns on every possible occasion.

**BLACKLOCK'S INFLUENCE.**

You are wrong in thinking, Mr. Provost, that I have ever proposed "the immortal memory," because I have always chosen occasions which are not post-prandial to honour the memory of Burns.

It was in the calmness of noon or in the early morning that I have unveiled statues or done

it. But the Burns Banquet, with its interminable toasts and songs and interminable speeches, is a sort of penance that I never felt bound to undergo in the course of my life. But

as I know that they are always wanting another

toast at the Burns Dinner, just one more, I do

suggest to them a toast—the memory of a man

to whom admirers of Burns owe almost more

than to any other man who lived. I mean the

blind poet Blacklock, of Edinburgh. Burns

would have gone to Jamaica beyond the shadow

of doubt had it not been for a letter from the

blind poet Blacklock expressing warmest admira-

tion for his poems and expressing a wish to

see him and introduce him to literary society in

Edinburgh. Therefore I have never been able

to understand how it is that we honour

so many persons in connection with Burns

and every human being who had anything

to do with him, but that we omit the one great

benefactor of Scotland connected with Burns—

I mean that poet Blacklock who prevented his

going to the West Indies. (Cheers.) What

would have happened had he gone to the West

Indies? He was to go as averse or book-

keeper, one of the most odious situations I

suppose that could be filled by mortal man. I

am not speaking of book-keeping as understood

in commercial circles, but as overseer as

understood on an estate plantation. We should

have had, indeed, one immortal volume of verse;

nothing could ever have deprived us of that;

but should we, do you think, ever have had

anything more? Do you think, amid the conditions of slavery and the tropical climate of

Jamaica and the associations of life there—which you may find admirably depicted in the

work of another Scottish genius, of whom we know nothing but the name, Michael Scott, but which you may find admirably depicted in "Tom Cribb's Log," that admirable masterpiece of his—do you think, the genius of Burns could have survived? I myself do not. I think that far from those barren farms, the two worst in Scotland, on which he

had been accustomed to toll—I hope I am saying nothing disrespectful to the owners of these farms (laughter)—that far from his own barren and ungrateful soil of Scotland, and amid the degrading conditions of slavery, together with all the convivial associations of that island at that time—I do not for one moment believe that we should have heard much more of Burns. It is quite true that another Scottish genius of ours, Robert Louis Stevenson, sent us from the tropics some of the choicest volumes from his pen, but the conditions there were very different from what they were in Jamaica. At any rate, when everybody is trying to write something new about Burns, I do suggest this topic to his commentators—an imaginative sketch of what would have happened if Burns had really gone to Jamaica. I think myself that his genius would have evaporated under these conditions, but he probably would not have lived long, and then we should only have known him by his first volume. But, of course, he might have taken a different line and risen to wealth in the West Indies, as many West Country people did in those days, and he might have come back and strayed on the Broomehill as a rum lord, a sugar lord, or a tobacco lord; even then he would have been a totally different Burns from the one whom we hallow and remember.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It was in February, 1905, that the corporation resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by Mr. Robert Templeton, and the advice of Sir W. Arrol was sought. His opinion was that the Brig should be removed, as it was not worth preserving. Mr. Hall Blyth, on being appealed to, "set aside as impossible all idea of preserving the fabric," contending that it should be removed.

It is in February, 1905, that the corporation

resolved to rebuild the Brig in the terms of Lord Lor's interpretation of the bequest by

**FORTHCOMING EVENTS.**  
Wednesday, 31st Aug.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Hongkong Club, 5.15 p.m.  
Thursday, 8th Sept.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammet, Foon.

**SHIPPING.****ARRIVALS.**

CHIASHING, British str., 1,199, Mr. Mooney, 26th August—Tientsin 19th, Chafao 20th and Weihaiwei 21st August, General Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HAINAN, British str., A. H. Stewart, 26th August—Swatow 25th August, General Douglas, Lapraik & Co.  
HANGSANG, British str., 26th August—Canton HANOI, French str., 630, J. Panner, 26th Aug.—Haiphong and Hoihow 23rd August, General A. R. A. R.  
HONG WAN I, British str., 2,000, J. H. Haworth, 26th Aug.—Singapore and Penang 20th August, General Joo Teck Sung.  
JAPAN, British str., 3,806, A. Stewart, 26th August—Calcutta via Straits 10th August, General—David Sassoon & Co.  
SAXONIA, German str., 4,287, Balfio, 26th August—Fuchow 22nd August, Teak-Hamburg-Amerika Line.  
TAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge, 26th August—Manila 23rd Aug., General Butterfield & Swire.

**CLEARANCES.**

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
26th August.  
Artisan, Australian str., for Shanghai.  
Carl Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.  
Chigo Maru, Japanese str., for San Francisco.  
Pakal, German str., for Bangkok.  
Quarto, German str., for Sagon.  
Rubi, British str., for Manila.  
Shimbu Maru, Japanese str., for Sourabaya.  
Silesia, Austrian str., for Singapore.  
Tippoo, Dutch str., for Batavia.

**DEPARTURES.**

26th August.  
ANHUI, British str., for Canton.  
GLENKE, British str., for Bangkok.  
HAIKHONG, British str., for Swatow.  
HANGSANG, British str., for Shanghai.  
HELENE, German str., for Swatow.  
KUEICHOW, British str., for Canton.  
KUANGSANG, British str., for Singapore.  
PEKING, Chinese str., for Singapore.  
RAJAHUL, German str., for Bangkok.  
SUI SANG, British str., for Canton.  
SUNDA, British str., for Singapore.  
YUENSANG, British str., for Manila.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Light wind, smooth sea, fine and clear weather.  
The British str. *Japan* reports: Light variable winds, smooth sea and fine clear weather.  
The French str. *Hanoi* reports: From Haiphong to Hongkong, strong N.E. winds, smooth sea. In Tonkin Gulf, S. and S.W. winds, high sea.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**

Aug. 26th.  
TAIKOO DOCK.—*Union*, French.

**VESSELS EXPECTED.**

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M.M. str. *Touraine*, with the French Mail of the 31st July, and mails from London of the 30th July, will leave Saigon on the 26th instant, at 7 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday, the 27th instant, at day light.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The N.Y.K. str. *Yawata Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 18th instant, and is expected here on the 29th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 17th instant p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 12th inst., for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 25th prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Yoko Maru* sailed from San Francisco on the 16th instant, for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 13th prox.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The Indo-China str. *Namang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 22nd inst., and is due here on or about the 7th prox.

THE MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Asper str. *Arratoon* sailed from Shanghai and Kobe left Moji on the 23rd instant morning, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* sailed from the United Kingdom on the 2nd instant for Hongkong via Straits.

The Bank Line Ltd. str. *Suveric* sailed from Moji on the 25th instant morning, and is due at this port on the 29th instant p.m.

The Shire Line str. *Glamorganshire* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Tacoma Maru* from Tacoma, left Moji for this port via Manila on the 19th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th instant.

The H.A. Line str. *Ambria* left Singapore on the 24th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 30th instant.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 6th instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 13th prox.

**PASSENGERS.**

ARRIVED.  
For *Hanoi*, from Haiphong &c., Mr. and Mrs. Kremer.  
For *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. May, Messrs. Judge, J. Bories and W. J. B. Eope.  
For *Tonkin*, from Manila, Mr. Macpherson, Winsor, Capt. Michie, Bantista, and Mr. Turnbull.  
For *Chipping*, from Tientsin, &c., Master R. Lammet, Master E. Lammet, Mr. and Mrs. Tebb, and Mr. Ware.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.  
July 26th—*Ching Wo*, *Loerets*, *Yunnan*, 29th—*Ambria*, *Armand Behic*, *Devalion*, *Syria*, *Baudouin*. August 2nd—*Austria*, *Bengal*. Delayed through mutilation, *Glamorganshire*, 9th—*Bloemfontein*, *Denbighshire*, *Genatra*, *Alesia*, 12th—*Menelaus*, *Nore*, *Pak Ling*, *Tonkin*, 16th—*Benvenue*, *Derflinger*, *Flintshire*, *Invincible*, *Mallia*. Delayed through mutilation, *Pathan*, *Westphalia*, 19th—*Hirano Maru*, *Mishima Maru*, *Pembroke*, *Prometheus*, *Tynguebar*, *Yarva*. 19th—Delayed through mutilation, *Tonkin*, *Bruselas*, *Franz Ferdinand*, 23rd—*Indrasamha*, *Inverc*, *Luctow*.

**ARRIVALS AT HOME.**

August 23rd—*Cyclops*.

**VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.**

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

**SECTIONS.**

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & BIG.	BEETH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Sept.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ACADIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Sept., at Noon
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knaissel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th Sept.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BADENIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th Sept.
HAVRE, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
HAVRE, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Reuss	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 3rd Sept.
SPEZIA, &c.	SPEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Faas	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th Sept.
AUSTRALIAN	AUSTRALIAN	Frenstr.	—	Mouton	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.
HITACHI MARU	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Matheson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at D'light
KANAGAWA MARU	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
MITAZAKI MARU	MITAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at D'light
AMERICA	AMERICA	Gov. str.	—	Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st Oct.
SILESIA	SILESIA	Aus. str.	—	E. Radonicich	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, 7 P.M.
GOEDEN	GOEDEN	Ger. str.	—	G. Bolte	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 7th Sept., at Noon
LENOX	LENOX	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. S. Cowley	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 3rd Sept.
SVERVERIC	SVERVERIC	Brit. str.	2 m.	S. Ishitaka	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 27th Sept.
EMPEROR OF CHINA	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	—	K. Yamamoto	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Nov., at Noon
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, VIA KEELUNG, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	L. D. Wilson	TOYOKA KISEN KAISHA	On 7th Sept., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd Oct., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	T. Sekine	WILSON & SONS	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	R. Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	H. Raegener	MELCHERS & CO.	On 10th Sept., at D'light
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th Sept., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	MELCHERS & CO.	On 1st Sept., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	ARCADIA	About 20th Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	R. Richard	CAPTAIN S. Barcham, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1910, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports, in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOREA," 10,900 tons, from Colombo; passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	Lancelin	TO-morrow, at Daylight	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	A. Stewart	DAVID SARBOON & CO., LTD.	On 31st inst., at D'light
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	A. Moorer	REUGLAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE	On 31st inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Show	(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).	About 1st Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	G. Meiners	PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.	About 7th Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	G. Philips, E.N.R.	FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.	ABOUT 1ST SEPT.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	S.S. LENNOX	ABOUT 3RD SEPT.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Warner	S.S. SAINT PATRICK	ABOUT 10TH SEPT.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	A. Pander	REUGLAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE	FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY DODWELL & CO., LTD.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	REUGLAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE	AGENTS
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	H. Maruyama	SHANGHAI, TACALIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.	PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	HONGKONG, 22nd August, 1910.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Evans	STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIREC), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, CALUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.	HONGKONG, 23rd August, 1910.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	E. C. Hodges	ADRIATIC PORTS.	192-963
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YACONA	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	PLYMOUTH AND LONDON	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEEL						

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTAS	About 1st Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 3rd Sept.	See Special of CALL.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NUBIA	7th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSÉLLES	ANGCOL	7th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	8th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 26th August, 1910.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.	
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 30th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUDES-DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.	
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th Sept., 4 P.M.	DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."			

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Fare booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINTAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.H.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co. launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 36.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days.

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING.

"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 30th Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodges	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	TUESDAY, 6th Sept., at 10 A.M.

## FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., at 11 A.M.
		WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

**EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

**RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

**SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "TRANQUEBAR"		On 10th September

For Further Particulars apply to—

MELCHERS &amp; CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Saturday, 27th Aug., Noon
SHANGHAI	"WASHING"	Saturday, 27th Aug., Noon
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Monday, 29th Aug., 5 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPIHNG"	Tuesday, 30th Aug., Noon
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 9th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 12th Sept., Noon

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "YAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Laihiau, Laihiau, Datu, Simporia, Tsoo, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Erch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

1910.

S.S. BUYO MARU ... 10,500 tons gross ... Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " " Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

403

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**  
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY. (The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Yamamoto		
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.
VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. T. Ogata		

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Foochow during the two months of August and September, 1910.

CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

## HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1ST CLASS. 2ND CLASS. 3RD CLASS.

\$73.00 \$55.00 \$27.00

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "ABUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, MANAGER

703

**THOS. COOK & SON,  
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.**

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONEY exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION

PLAYS of 1910, and THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION of 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—

## RODI & WIENENBERGER, PFORZHEIM I.B.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELRIES: NECKLETS,  
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, WATCH-CHAINS, &c.  
SMALL LOT FOR SALE.FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

43.4]

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
ROUTE to EUROPE.The *Chenan*, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive here to-morrow.  
The *Tourane*, with the French mail of the 24th inst., left Saigon on Friday, the 26th inst.,  
at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 29th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Pakhoi	Carl Diederichsen.	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 a.m.
Saigon	Quarta	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 a.m.
Bangkok	Padlat	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Silesia	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Tippanas	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.
Sourabaya	Shishu Maru	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.
Amoy	Hong Wan I	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 a.m.

KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE,  
YOKOHAMA, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU &  
SAN FRANCISCO

Macao

Shanghai

Swatow and Deli

Shanghai

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
YOKOHAMA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Shanghai

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui

Swatow, Singapore and Bangkok

Saigon

Haliphong

Angaur, Koror, Tap, Siapua, Truk, Ponape

Kosrae, Jaluit, Butaritard, Tarawa, Ocean

Island, Nauru, Simpsonhafen and Sydney

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Sandakan

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

EUROPE, &amp;c., INDIA VIA TURKISTAN

(Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra  
Postage 10 cents)

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in

time for the first clearance will be

included in this contract mail.

Manila

Chefoo and Tientsin

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji

Fort Bayard and Tsingtao

Swatow

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and

Yokohama

Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday,

Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Bris-

bane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New

Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin,

Porth, and Fremantle

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

Manila Thursday Is. Cooktown, Cairns,

Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart,

Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne,

Adelaide, Dunedin, Porth, and Fremantle

Manila

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,

HONOLULU &amp; SAN FRANCISCO

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Sui Tat

Mejor

Sifam

Washing

Empress of China

Anhui

Hainan

Johnin Maru

Dowcongce

Brand

Honos

Germany

Monday

29th, 11.00 a.m.

Tuesday

29th, 11.00 a.m.

Wednesday

29th, 11.00 a.m.

Thursday

29th, 11.00 a.m.

Friday

29th, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

29th, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

29th, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

29th, 9.00 a.m.

Tuesday

30th, 9.00 a.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Thursday

31st, 11.00 a.m.

Friday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Tuesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Wednesday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Thursday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Friday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Saturday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Thursday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Friday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Thursday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Friday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Thursday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Friday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Thursday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Friday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Thursday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Friday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Saturday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Sunday

31st, 9.00 a.m.

Monday

31st, 3.00 p.m.

Tuesday

31st, 4.00 p.m.

Wednesday

31st, 9.00 a.m.